CANADA
Descriptive Atlas

- HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT -
OTTAWA ~ CANADA.

Issued by direction of
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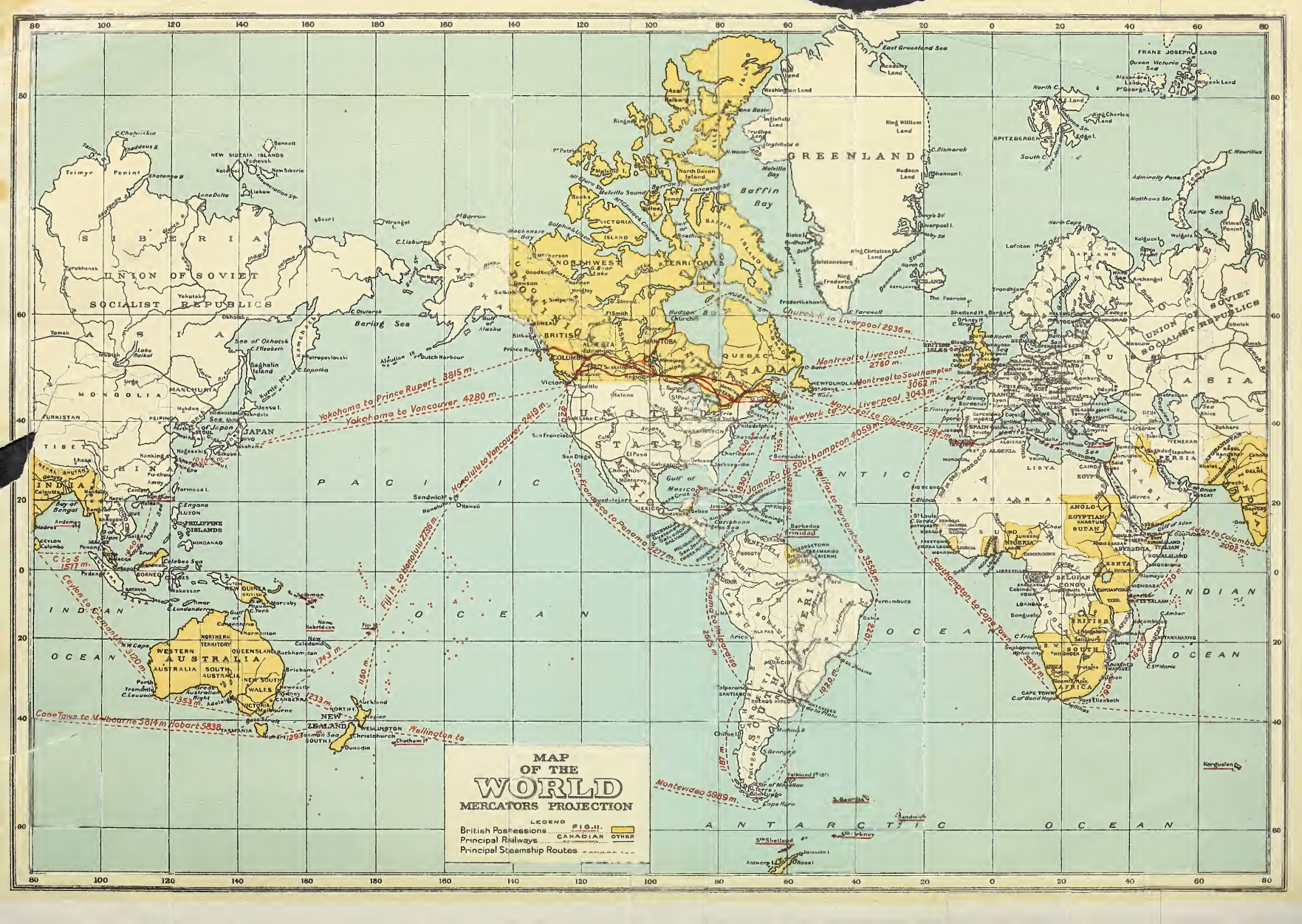
MAP
OF THE
WORLD
MERCATORS PROJECTION
LEGEND
FIG. II.
British Possessions
Principal Railways
Principal Steamship Routes
CANADIAN
OTHER
GREENLAND
CANADA
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
BRAZIL
ARGENTINA
CHILE
PERU
BOLIVIA
UNION OF SOCIAL SOVIET REPUBLICS
SIBERIA
ASIA
CHINA
INDIA
JAPAN
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
AFRICA
EUROPE
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
ANTARCTIC OCEAN
Baffin Bay
Hudson Bay
Bering Sea
Gulf of Mexico
Caribbean Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Yokohama to Prince Rupert 3815 m.
Yokohama to Vancouver 4280 m.
Yokohama to Vancouver 2419 m.
Honolulu to Vancouver 2638 m.
Honolulu to Yokohama 3426 m.
Fiji Is. to Honolulu 2786 m.
Fiji Is. to Auckland 1143 m.
Auckland to Wellington 650 m.
Auckland to Sydney 1233 m.
Cape Town to Melbourne 5814 m.
Hobart 5838
Wellington to Chatham Is. 536 m.
Ceylon to Colombo 78 m.
Aden to Colombo 2082 m.
Suez to Aden 1720 m.
Southampton to Cape Town 6297 m.
Jamaica to Southampton 4839 m.
Halifax to Pernambuco 3558 m.
Pernambuco to Rio de Janeiro 1072 m.
Rio de Janeiro to Montevideo 1022 m.
Montevideo 5989 m.
Church Hill to Liverpool 2936 m.
Montreal to Liverpool 2780 m.
Montreal to Southampton 3062 m.
Liverpool 3043 m.
New York to Liverpool 3194 m.
New York to Gibraltar 3194 m.
Montreal to Southampton 4059 m.
Panama to Callao 1181 m.
Callao to Panama 1277 m.
San Francisco to Panama 5277 m.
Panama 5085 m.
Panama to Callao 1181 m.
Callao to Panama 1277 m.
San Francisco to Panama 5277 m.
Panama 5085 m.
Cape Horn
Falkland Is. (Br.)
Kerguelen
Sandwich
Orkney
Shetland
Jan Mayen I.
Bear I.
Franz Joseph Land
Spitzbergen
Iceland
Faroe Is.
Madeira
Canary Is.
Azores
Bermuda
Jamaica
Trinidad
Barbados
Hawaii
Sandwich
Ottawa
Washington
Philadelphia
Chicago
Detroit
Montreal
Quebec
Toronto
Winnipeg
Edmonton
Vancouver
Victoria
Seattle
San Francisco
Los Angeles
San Diego
Salt Lake City
Denver
St. Paul
Helena
Portland
Boston
New York
Baltimore
Pittsburgh
Cleveland
Buffalo
Kansas City
St. Louis
Omaha
Minneapolis
Duluth
Sault Ste. Marie
Port Arthur
Fort William
Prince Rupert
Dawson
Whitehorse
Yukon
Nome
Sitka
Juneau
Ketchikan
Skagway
Hudson Bay
Baffin Bay
Davis Strait
Labrador Sea
Greenland Sea
Barents Sea
Kara Sea
White Sea
Norwegian Sea
North Sea
Baltic Sea
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Andaman Sea
South China Sea
Sea of Japan
Sea of Okhotsk
Yellow Sea
East China Sea
Timor Sea
Arafura Sea
Coral Sea
Tasman Sea
Great Australian Bight
Gulf of Carpentaria
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Hudson Strait
Davis Strait
Bering Strait
Behring Sea
Mozambique Channel
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Horn
Magellan Strait
Panama Canal
Suez Canal
Gibraltar
Malta
Cyprus
Crete
Sicily
Corsica
Sardinia
Balearic Is.
Madagascar
Mauritius
Ceylon
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
Celebes
Philippine Islands
New Guinea
New Caledonia
Fiji Is.
Samoa
Tonga
Hawaii
Easter I.
Galapagos Is.
Juan Fernandez Is.
Tierra del Fuego
Falkland Is.
South Georgia
Kerguelen
Tristan da Cunha
St. Helena
Ascension I.
Fernando de Noronha
Cape Verde Is.
Canary Is.
Azores
Madeira
Bermuda
Jamaica
Trinidad
Barbados
Hawaii
Sandwich
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Dawson
Whitehorse
Yukon
Nome
Sitka
Juneau
Ketchikan
Skagway

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Houses of Parliament, Ottawa, Canada

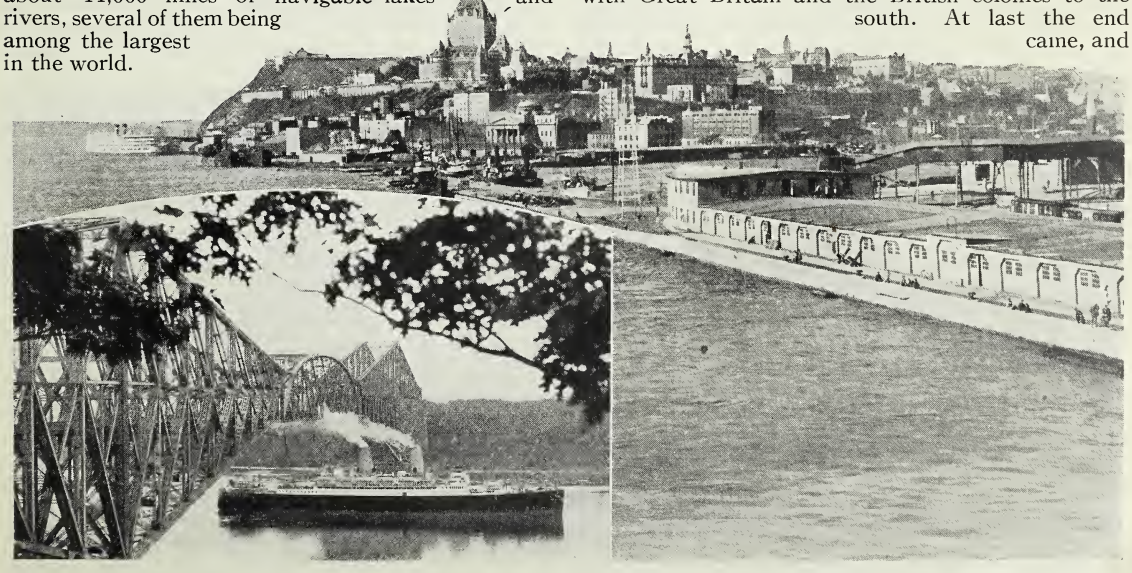
THE DOMINION OF CANADA comprises the northern portion of the North American continent, with the exception of Alaska, Greenland, the separate British Dominion of Newfoundland, with which is associated the Coast of Labrador, and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, colonial possessions of France. On west, north and east, three great oceans—the Pacific, the Arctic, and the Atlantic—form its boundaries, while its southern outline borders the United States. Its population in round figures is 10,850,000, averaging less than three persons to each of its 3,694,863 square miles of area. This does not preclude dense massing of its people in certain sections of the country, but vast stretches of uninhabited territory in the north equalize the proportion. Canada is somewhat larger than the United States of America, and but little smaller than all of Europe.

Canada is a land of irregular outline and great distances, with a mainland varying from the latitude of Spain and Italy to that of Northern Norway. From Victoria, on the Pacific, to Dawson, on the Yukon River, is 1,550 miles by water and rail, while from the city of Quebec to the Straits of Belle Isle, on the Atlantic, is 850 miles. From Halifax, on the east, to Vancouver, on the west, is 3,772 miles by rail, and though on both Atlantic and Pacific shores the coast line is rugged, there is no lack of admirable harbours on either side of the continent. From the western part of the United States boundary, the 49th parallel of latitude, to the Arctic Ocean is 1,600 miles, and the region approaching the North Pole is a network of islands, peninsulas, inlets, channels, straits, sounds and gulfs. It is computed that Canada has about 14,000 miles of navigable lakes and rivers, several of them being among the largest in the world.

Historical. The story of the Dominion goes back over four hundred years. In 1498 John and Sebastian Cabot explored portions of the eastern coast. In 1534 Jacques Cartier, sailing from St. Malo, France, landed at Gaspé and took possession of the country in the name of the King of France. The next year he again crossed the Atlantic, and sailed up the St. Lawrence River as far as the sites of the present cities of Quebec and Montreal. Six years later a colony sent from France failed disastrously, and for over half a century nothing more was heard in Europe of the country beyond the seas—Canada.

In 1604 another attempt was made to colonize the new land by a French nobleman named DeMonts, who in that year led an expedition to Acadia and located at Port Royal, now Annapolis. The first cultivation of the soil in Canada was at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, under DeMonts in 1605. In that year and at that spot was grown the first wheat ever raised in America, and there in the same year was erected the first water wheel to turn a millstone for the grinding of wheat on the North American continent. The colony was not a success, but DeMonts was undiscouraged and in 1608 sent out another expedition under Samuel Champlain, who had been one of his trusted lieutenants in Acadia. Sailing up the St. Lawrence, Champlain laid the foundations of the present city of Quebec. This was the real beginning of the Dominion of Canada.

For a century and a half Canada remained in the possession of France. Colonists were sent from the mother country, and an attempt was made to build up a great French colony north of the English settlements in the New World. The history of the country during this period is filled with exploits of the fur trade, daring attempts at explorations, wars with the Indians, and above all with struggles for the mastery with Great Britain and the British colonies to the south. At last the end came, and



The rocky promontory which was for centuries the stronghold of Canada is now the site of the beautiful and busy city of Quebec, famed as a tourist resort and a centre of historic interest. Inset is a picture of the Quebec Bridge, one of the great engineering feats of the world. It spans the St. Lawrence River a few miles above Quebec.

in 1759, on the Plains of Abraham, beyond the walls of Quebec, was fought the battle that ended French control in Canada. In 1763 the Treaty of Paris handed over to Great Britain the whole of the then Canada. Nova Scotia, or Acadia, had been ceded fifty years before.

The French people who remained in Canada were treated with great kindness by the victors. They were allowed to retain possession of all their lands and were guaranteed full religious freedom. The new province was governed for a time by a Governor and a Council, but a change was near at hand. The end of the American Revolution had forced out of the Thirteen Colonies a large number of their inhabitants, who chose to forfeit their lands and goods rather than prove disloyal to their mother country. These United Empire Loyalists, as they were called, came to Canada in thousands. Some settled in Nova Scotia, others in the present Province of New Brunswick, others again in what is now the Eastern Townships of Quebec, while still others pushed westward and settled along the banks of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. The arrival of this new element in the population disturbed the relations which had existed between the Governor and those governed. The new settlers demanded representative institutions and discontent arose. To allay this, in 1791, the British Parliament passed the Constitutional Act, which divided the country into two provinces known as Upper and Lower Canada. This division continued until 1841, fifty years later, when the two provinces were again united by the Act of Union.

In the meantime three British colonies had been established along the Atlantic coast—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

In the next ten or fifteen years the conviction gradually grew in all the colonies that a union of the British possessions in the northern part of North America was desirable and advantageous, both for the colonies themselves and for Great Britain. Conferences between representatives from the interested colonies were held at Charlottetown, at Quebec, and at London, and at last, on the first day of July, 1867, by virtue of the British North America Act, a statute of the British Parliament, the Dominion of Canada came into existence. The four original provinces were Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, but provision was made for the inclusion of other colonies should they wish to join the federation. Manitoba entered in 1870, and was followed by British Columbia in 1871 and Prince Edward Island in 1873. The Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created in 1905.

In 1610 Henry Hudson, an English explorer, discovered the bay that bears his name. Sixty years later Charles II, King of England, granted a charter to the famous Hudson's Bay Company, under which was granted practically the whole northern continent west of Hudson Bay. For two hundred years this immense territory was under the rule of the Company, which made practically no attempt at settlement, preferring that it should remain in the possession of the Indians and the fur traders. When, however, the Dominion of Canada was formed, the far-seeing statesmen of the time saw that this section logically should belong to the Dominion, and took steps to bring this about. After prolonged negotiations the purchase for $1,500,000 was finally accomplished, and in 1870 the whole Hudson Bay Territory was formally handed over to Canada. From this new land in the far west has been carved the three fertile provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, now one of the most productive areas in the world for wheat and a variety of field crops and farm products. The agricultural wealth of the three Prairie Provinces is now estimated at over $2,550,000,000. The remaining portion is now under the direct government of the Dominion as the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories. The Dominion of Canada now extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the whole northern half of the continent.

Provinces and Territories. The nine provinces of Canada are generally divided into groups, according to their geographical position. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, lying along the Atlantic Ocean, are called the Maritime Provinces.

The Statesmen who were responsible for bringing about the Confederation of Canada are known as the Fathers of Confederation. This picture shows them in session at Quebec shortly before Canada became a self-governing Dominion on July 1, 1867.

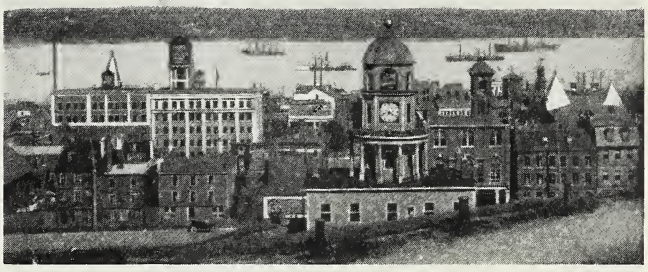
Ontario and Quebec, along the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes, and Hudson Bay, are known as the Central Provinces. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, lying in the great central plain between the Laurentian Highlands and the Rocky Mountains, have received the name of the Prairie Provinces, while British Columbia, from its situation on the Pacific Ocean, is called the Pacific Province. Yukon Territory received its name from the great river which flows through and drains it, and the Northwest Territories are suitably named from their situation in the far north and west of Canada.

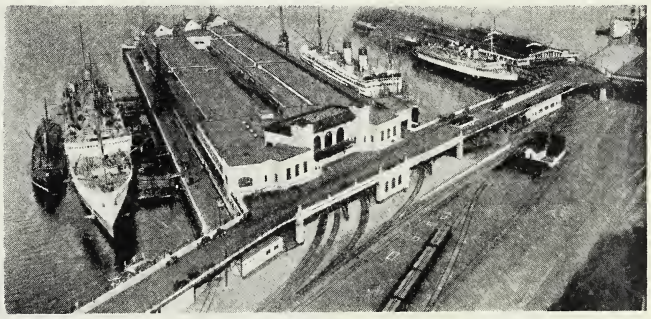
Physical Features. Physically Canada may be divided into five clearly marked divisions, each having its own special characteristics—the Acadian Region, the Lowlands of the St. Lawrence, the Laurentian Highlands, the Great Central Plain, and the Great Mountain Region.

The Acadian Region includes the Maritime Provinces, together with the southeastern part of the Province of Quebec. The surface is exceedingly broken, but the elevations seldom exceed 1,000 feet in height, except in the Gaspé Peninsula. It is a rolling country of hills and ridges, but between the hills, along the rivers, and along the low coast regions are most valuable agricultural lands. The rivers of New Brunswick are large and rapid, but those in Nova Scotia, from the nature of the land, are for the most part comparatively short and sluggish, some being tidal. The soil is fertile, especially in the valleys and river beds. The climate is temperate and not subject to extremes. The spring is somewhat late, and the snow fall in winter is heavy, but the summer and autumn are moderate and very pleasant.

The Lowlands of the St. Lawrence Valley include that portion of Quebeclying between the Laurentian Highlands on the north and the Appalachian Mountains on the southeast, and the part of Ontario between Lake Ontario and the Laurentian Highlands, including the broad peninsula to the west. From about Quebec City to Lake Ontario the country is almost continuously level, but at the western end of the lake there is an abrupt rising known as the Niagara escarpment. The country north and east of the escarpment as far as Georgian Bay and the Laurentian Highlands is mainly level, but diversified by rolling hill land. The portion of Ontario between the Niagara escarpment and Lakes Erie and Huron is a broad level table-land sloping gradually to the lakes. The lowland district is well watered, but with the exception of the Ottawa River, which flows through this region from the Highlands, and the larger tributaries of the St. Lawrence in the Province of Quebec, the rivers are not of any considerable size. The soil is mostly sand loam and clay loam and is very fertile. Some of the finest agricultural land in the world is included in this region. The rainfall is abundant. There is considerable variation between the hot summers and the cold winters, but the winter climate is dry and invigorating. The snowfall is heavy, especially in the northern part and in Quebec Province.

The Laurentian Highlands take up nearly one-half of the area of Canada. They include all the land lying north of the Lowlands of the St. Lawrence up to and surrounding Hudson Bay and reach over on the west almost to the Mackenzie River. In Ontario they extend as far south as Lake Superior and Georgian Bay, while a spur stretches south into the United States, forming the Thousand Islands, in the St. Lawrence River. The surface is rolling, with innumerable small hills and knolls. Its distinguishing feature.





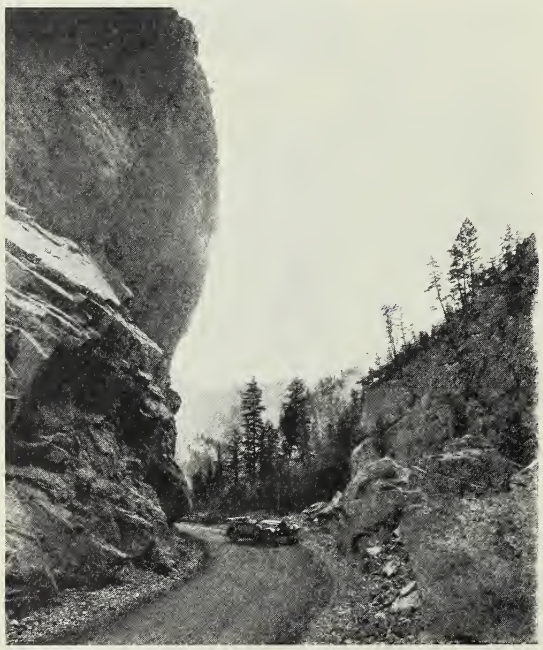
"The wholesome sea is at her gates, her gates both east and west" Upper—Halifax Harbour on the Atlantic. Lower—Vancouver Harbour on the Pacific Ocean.

however, is the multitude of lakes, large and small, with which it is covered. The streams are for the most part short and winding, flowing in all directions. The soil is not deep, but some of the valleys are quite fertile. Lying between the Muskoka section and Hudson Bay is the Great Clay Belt of Ontario, as yet largely covered with forest growth, but containing millions of acres of great fertility. This land is almost level, and is well watered. In winter the temperature is low, but the summers are very pleasant. The Muskoka Lakes, in the southern section of the Highlands, are widely known as summer resorts.

The Great Central Plain extends from the International Boundary on the south to the Arctic Ocean on the north, and from the Laurentian Highlands on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west. At the extreme south the plain is about 800 miles in width but it gradually narrows as it extends northward until it is but 400 miles in width. The plain from east to west divides itself into three prairie steppes or levels. The first steppe, which lies wholly within the Province of Manitoba, is about 800 feet above sea-level and contains the exceptionally fertile Red River Valley. The second steppe begins in the western part of Manitoba and gradually increases in height until it reaches an elevation of about 1,600 feet at its western limit, about one-third of the way between Regina and Medicine Hat. In contrast to the first steppe, which is almost uniformly level,

the second steppe is rolling and more diversified in surface. The third steppe extends westward from the second steppe until it reaches the Rocky Mountains, where it has an elevation of 3,000 feet. Its surface is still more diversified than that of the second steppe. At the base of the Rockies are the foothills, lower elevations running parallel with the main range, but much broken.

In the southern and southeastern part the surface is drained by the Red River and its tributary, the Assiniboine, flowing into Lake Winnipeg. The Saskatchewan, with its branches and their tributaries, drains the southern part of the second and third steppes into Lake Winnipeg, the waters of which flow through the Nelson River into Hudson Bay, while the northern part is drained by the Churchill into Hudson Bay, and by the Peace, Athabaska, Mackenzie and other rivers into the Arctic Ocean. The soil of the prairie region is in general exceedingly rich, consisting of black or chocolate loam from one foot to ten feet in depth. This prairie region is one of the great agricultural sections of the world. The climate is stimulating, healthful, and favourable to hardy bodies and vigorous minds. There is less rain and snow than in most other portions of the Dominion, but it is important to note that more than half of the annual rainfall occurs during the growing season when it is most needed by the farmers. The winters are severe, but in the western and southwestern sections they are modified by the warm winds which blow across the mountains and exert a marked influence on the temperature of the plain.



Perfect roads invite the motorist into the most rugged mountain scenery.

The great mountain region extends from the United States boundary on the south to the Arctic Ocean on the north, and from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains on the east to the Pacific Ocean. The Rocky Mountains have an average width of 60 miles, with many rugged peaks ranging in height up to 19,850 feet. From the Rockies westward the height of the various ranges diminishes, the Selkirks having summits which reach 10,000 feet, while the Coast range, with a width of 100 miles, sinks to 9,000 feet and less. Between the forest-clad mountain ranges lie many valleys, drained by broad and rapid rivers. One of the largest of these, lying along the western base of the Rockies for 700 miles, is drained by the Columbia and Fraser Rivers and their tributaries. The Skeena drains the northern section, while the northeastern waters flow through the Peace, Liard, and other rivers into the Mackenzie. The Yukon drains the northern part into Bering Sea. The rivers are very much obstructed, and only in certain places are they navigable. The soil in the dried-up beds of streams, and at the mouths of the rivers, is very fertile, and there are many valleys in which it yields abundantly. The climate is extremely varied, that of the coast region being moist and balmy, very much like that of southern England, but in the interior the winter is colder, with rather extreme heat in summer. The northern section is very cold during the winter months.

One-thirtieth of the surface of Canada is water, and one-half of the principal rivers of North America are found within its boundaries. The chief river is the St. Lawrence, which drains the Great Lakes and is the principal water highway of Canadian commerce in the East. The principal rivers of the West are the Yukon, the Mackenzie—one of America's longest streams—the Saskatchewan, Peace, Red, Fraser, Columbia and Skeena, all of which are useful as avenues of transportation. Besides the four Great Lakes which form part of the line dividing Canada from the United States, are three others ranging in area from 9,000 to 12,000 square miles—Lake Winnipeg, Great Slave Lake, and Great Bear Lake, which equal or exceed in size Lake Erie or Lake Ontario. There are innumerable smaller inland bodies of water.

Hudson Bay is an enormous inland sea 595 miles in width and 800 miles long, connected with the Atlantic Ocean by the wide Hudson Strait, and with the Arctic Ocean by Fox Channel and Fury and Hecla Strait. Its southern portion is called James Bay. The Hudson Bay Railway, with its terminus at Churchill, now provides a short route to the British and European markets for the products of a large section of Western Canada. The distance to Liverpool from the principal points in these great wheat fields by way of Hudson Bay is almost 1,000 miles less than by the Montreal route.

Climate. The range of climatic conditions is as wide as the extent of the country is vast. As compared with that of Europe, except in the territory on or near the Pacific Coast influenced by the warm waters of the ocean, the winters are longer and colder, and summers shorter, warmer, and drier. The temperature of the Pacific Coast is similar to that of the British Isles in the same latitude. In general the climate is healthful, pleasant and invigorating.

Winter in Canada is not an indoor season, for the snow and ice provide opportunities for skiing, skating, tobogganing, ice hockey, curling and other recreations. Skiing and hockey are among the most popular pastimes. The value of snow and ice to the lumber industry is also very important. Trees cut in the woods in the winter months are hauled much more easily over the snow to the frozen rivers. In the

spring, when the ice has melted, the logs are floated down to the mills, in some cases hundreds of miles distant.

Winter does not now prevent outside building and construction work. By the use of modern heating appliances for preventing sand and other materials from freezing, work may be carried on without interruption even by severe weather.

Agriculture. Agriculture is the basic industry of Canada. The extensive area of arable lands is one of the principal natural resources of the Dominion. These lands are largely responsible for sustaining the industrial and commercial life of Canada. Of the 361,000,000 acres estimated to be suitable for cultivation less than one-sixth, or 56,000,000 acres, were under crop in 1934, so there is still great opportunity for settlement. The distribution of these lands is such that Canada possesses not an unbroken belt but a series of agricultural areas between Prince Edward Island in the east and Vancouver Island in the west, characterized by a diversity of contour, soil and climate, and by a variety of crop production. Each of the nine provinces supports agricultural development on a substantial scale.

The first real Canadian farmer was Louis Hebert, who, in 1617, began to clear land at a spot now in the middle of Upper Town, Quebec City. His tools were an axe and a spade, but he planted field crops and apple trees. So in the other provinces, each had its small beginnings and early struggles. It is in the principal grain crops, especially wheat, that agricultural progress has been most remarkable. For ten years after Confederation, in 1867, the wheat crop in Canada rarely exceeded 25 million bushels, and imports of wheat and flour exceeded exports by nearly nine million bushels. The home production of wheat in those times did not suffice for domestic requirements. Afterwards, a gradual increase in production became apparent, and exports began to exceed imports; yet it was not until 1898 that the wheat yield exceeded 50 million bushels, and exports reached what was then the record total of 24½ million bushels. Thirty years later the Canadian wheat crop in one season totalled 566 million bushels.

With the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway's transcontinental line in 1886, linking the East and West, the Dominion for the first time was made an economic unit and the great fertile prairie lands of the Middle West were opened up for settlement. The Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—have since gradually come to produce all but a small percentage of the wheat grown in Canada, and they also produce the larger percentage of oats, barley, rye, and flax, and are important in the production of dairy products, live stock, poultry and honey.

In 1890 the area under field crops in Canada was less than 16,000,000 acres. Now it is about 56,000,000, an increase of 250 per cent. The production of better varieties of grain and improvement in the methods of cultivation have been of great importance.

Keeping pace with production have been the efforts to market to the best advantage the ever-increasing volume of Canadian wheat, much of which goes to distant lands. It is in the production of wheat for export that Canada has made the greatest and most spectacular progress. There are indications that other branches of Canadian agriculture will attain relatively greater importance due to climatic advantages and the fact that Canada is able to produce the grains and fodders which are important essentials of a live stock industry economically and in large quantities.

Dairying is one of the most important branches of Canadian agriculture, and is followed extensively in all provinces. The raising of live stock has made very substantial progress, not only in point of numbers, but by improvement of breeding stock.

The climate and soil of some parts of Canada are particularly well suited to commercial fruit growing, the principal districts being the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia; the Niagara Peninsula, Ontario; and the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, though there are several other districts where the growing of apples and other tree and small fruits is carried on extensively.

Forests. The forests of Canada are among the largest in extent in the world, and are a correspondingly great source of wealth. When the early French explorers first sailed up the St. Lawrence River and endeavoured to penetrate the interior, they found the surface of the country virtually a huge forest, and rivers were the only routes into its vast recesses. Much of the forest, especially in the southern section, has been cleared away to make homes for the settlers, and great areas have been destroyed by fire, but sufficient still remains to make Canada one of the greatest countries in the production of lumber, pulp, and paper. Not only are these forests of great value for the lumber and pulpwood they contain, but they are also of immense importance in supplying fuel, in tempering the climate, and in conserving the water supply. For these reasons

Niagara Falls as seen from the Canadian side. This will always be one of the great wonders of the world. The Falls have been harnessed for commercial use and supply power to thousands of square miles of territory, but their scenic beauty has not been impaired.

they are carefully guarded against fire and wanton destruction, and reforestation is being conducted in a scientific manner.

The forest area of Canada is placed at 1,254,000 square miles, of which about 800,000 square miles are considered accessible and capable of producing commercial timber crops. Nine-tenths of the forest land is owned by the people of Canada through the Dominion or Provincial Governments. Some 126,281 square miles have been permanently dedicated to forestry in forest reserves and parks. Forest operations employ an army of men in the woods, on the rivers, and in sawmills and paper factories.

The production of pulp and paper is the most important manufacturing industry in Canada. It leads in gross value and also in the amount of wages paid. Canada produces more newsprint paper than does any other country. The lumber industry is also among the most important industries in gross value of products, in the total number of employees, in wages and salaries paid, and in value of capital invested.

UPPER:—*The harvest of the field. Canada's field crops provide 36 per cent of the agricultural revenue of the Dominion.*
LOWER:—*The harvest of the sea. Canada's fishing grounds embrace 5,000 miles of coast line on the North Atlantic and 7,200 miles on the North Pacific, and an extensive area of inland lakes and rivers.*

Fisheries. Canada being a maritime country, with over 5,000 miles of coast line on the Atlantic and about 7,200 miles on the Pacific, has one of her greatest sources of wealth in her annual catch of fish. The best commercial fish are found in cold, relatively shallow waters, where food is abundant. There are three great centres where these conditions prevail; two of them are adjacent to the coast of Canada, one in the North Atlantic and the other in the North Pacific.

More than 60 varieties of food fish and shell fish are taken in the Dominion's commercial fisheries, among the most important on the east coast being cod, mackerel, haddock, herring, sardines, smelts, salmon and halibut, as well as lobsters and oysters. Canada's lobster fisheries are by far the most important in the world. The west coast provides particularly salmon, halibut, herring, and pilchard. Further, practically all the great lakes and rivers of Canada produce valuable fish such as lake trout, speckled trout, sturgeon, white fish, pickerel and bass.

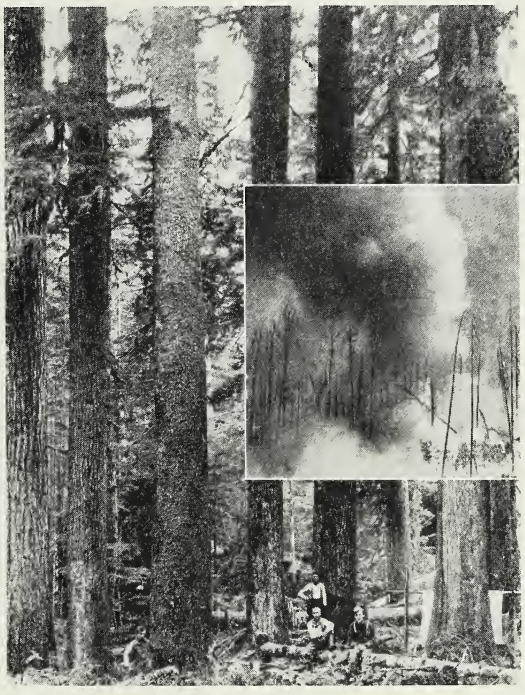
An important manufacturing industry is the canning of fish, particularly salmon and lobsters, for domestic and export purposes. This industry is particularly substantial in British Columbia where thousands of men and women are employed in the salmon canneries during the season. The greater part of Canada's fish catch is exported, the United States being the principal market. To help in maintaining steady supplies of fish, the Dominion Government has in operation over 40 fish hatcheries and related establishments in sections of the country where the fisheries are under federal administration.

Mining. During the period from 1886 to 1934 the mineral production of Canada reached a total recorded value of $6,046,000,000, one-third of which was produced in the last eight years. Mining now is surpassed only by agriculture in importance among the primary industries of the Dominion. The mineral wealth, especially in metals, is obtained largely in the Precambrian Shield, a formation which extends over about two-thirds of the entire surface of the Dominion.

The Canadian mining industry is especially noted for its output of metals. Gold is produced to an annual value of $100,000,000, and other important metals, in order of value, are nickel, copper, zinc, lead, silver, platinum metals and cobalt. Canada's metallic production also includes bismuth, cadmium, arsenic, titanium, selenium, tellurium, radium and uranium, the last two being derived from the radium-bearing ores discovered recently in the Northwest Territories.

Enjoying an enviable position in world mining, the Dominion's mineral industry includes electrolytic refineries producing metals to the highest standards of commerce. Canada is the first country of the world in production of nickel, platinum metals, and asbestos; second in cobalt and primary zinc; third in gold, silver and copper, and fourth in lead. Moreover, her exports of four metals, nickel, copper, lead and zinc, comprise a trade in non-ferrous

metals that has not a parallel in any other country. Extensive coal deposits, situated in several provinces, constitute one of Canada's most valuable resources. This asset has yielded above $1,500,000,000 and coal, after gold, is the most important of the minerals in annual production. The coal seams in Cape Breton were the first worked in North America, and coal mining on the Pacific Coast dates back about 100 years. About two-thirds of the world's asbestos comes from the Province of Quebec, and the Dominion's commercial production of non-metallic minerals includes not only cement, clay products, building stones and other structural materials, but natural gas and petroleum, salt, gypsum, sodium sulphate, sulphur, quartz, magnesitic dolomite, feldspar, talc, mica, silica brick, graphite, iron oxides, diatomite, grindstones, soapstone and other non-metals of value.



The above illustrations give some idea of the beautiful and valuable forests in Canada and of the destruction which follows the careless use of fire. The tourist or camper who neglects to put his fire entirely out may be the cause of damage amounting to many thousands of dollars and destroying the beauty of the whole countryside. The following four simple rules should be followed by everyone in the forest:

1. Build your campfire on rock or gravel, near water, and always put it dead out.
2. Never throw away lighted tobacco or matches.
3. When clearing land, build your slash piles far back from standing timber. Choose quiet weather, and stand on guard.
4. Make sure when travelling the bush to leave it as green as when you found it. Consider always "the fellow who follows after."

Manufacturing. Several factors have combined to bring about a remarkable growth in the field of manufactures in Canada, particularly since the opening of the present century. Good railway, steamship, and highway services make it easy to collect and distribute the necessary raw or finished materials. Abundant water powers supply cheap electric energy. The expansion of agriculture, paper and pulp, mining and other basic industries has had the double effect of enlarging the domestic market for manufactured goods and increasing the variety and volume of natural products available for the secondary processes of factory and mill. These and other advantages have not only given opportunities to Canadians, but have attracted capital from other countries, particularly from the United States and the British Isles.

It is natural that Canada, with extensive agricultural, forest and other resources, should be the centre of large flour milling, meat packing, dairy products, pulp and paper and electric power industries, but there are also several important industries based on imported raw materials, such as cotton and woollen textiles, rubber goods, automobiles, iron and steel products.

The original objective of Canadian manufactures was the supply of local or home requirements, though certain industries such as flour and lumber have always looked to the foreign market. Gradually, however, the territory served by Canadian manufactures has expanded, until to-day the Dominion is sending manufactured goods to almost every country in the world. In 1934 Canada's exports of manufactures were larger than her imports of manufactured articles.

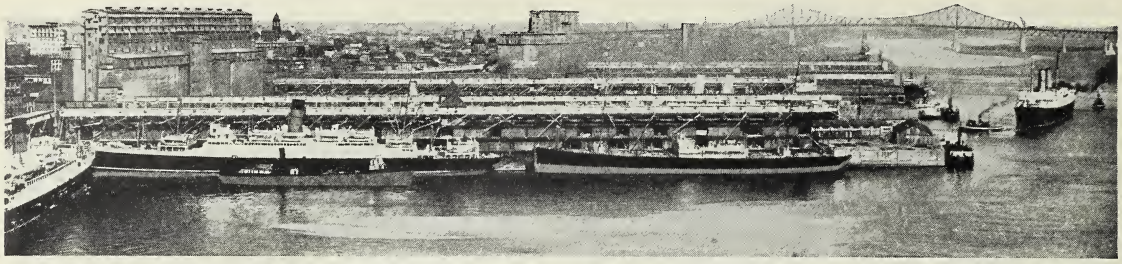
The ten leading manufacturing industries of Canada are pulp and paper, central electric stations, non-ferrous metal smelting, slaughtering and meat packing, flour and feed mills, butter and cheese making, petroleum products, bread and other bakery products, cotton yarn and cloth, and printing and publishing.

Ontario occupies the premier position as a manufacturing province, followed by Quebec, British Columbia, Manitoba and Alberta in the order named. Montreal and Toronto are in keen competition for the position of chief manufacturing centre. Hamilton, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Windsor, Ottawa, London, Kitchener, Quebec, Sarnia, Montreal East, Calgary and other places are important manufacturing centres. There are about 25,200 manufacturing establishments in the Dominion which give employment to about 494,000 persons and turn out annually products valued at over two billion dollars.

Exports and Imports. The trade of Canada reflects the steady growth of the country, particularly in the twentieth century. From 1867 to 1900 the trade of Canada increased 197 per cent. Since 1900 the increase has been about 230 per cent. The value of the trade of the Dominion in the calendar year 1934 was over $1,173,000,000, exports greatly exceeding imports. The principal exports are agricultural products, of which wheat heads the list; paper, gold, nickel, woodpulp, planks and boards, wheat flour, fish, whiskey, meats. Canada leads the world in exports of wheat, printing paper, nickel and asbestos and holds second place as an exporter of wheat flour. In 1900 the Dominion imported chiefly manufactured products and exported mainly raw materials or semi-manufactured goods, while today the export of fully or chiefly manufactured goods exceeds that of raw materials.

Transportation. There are two great railway systems in Canada, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Each has a transcontinental line and a network of branch lines connecting the principal urban and rural centres throughout the Dominion.

The main line of the Canadian Pacific, 2,885 miles in length, runs from Montreal to Vancouver, through the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and



The most important centre of transportation in Canada is Montreal. A section of the harbour on the river St. Lawrence is shown in this picture. Montreal is the largest inland port in the world.

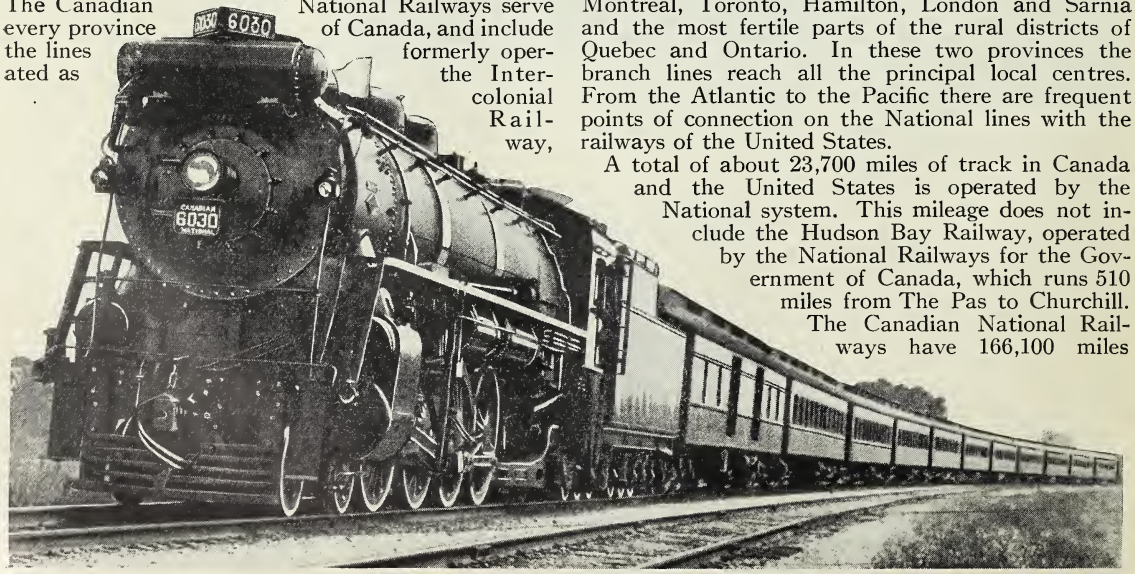
passes through Ottawa, North Bay, Sudbury, Fort William, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary and the Rocky Mountains. In addition to this the Canadian Pacific has 13,777 miles of branch lines in Canada alone, radiating in all directions. Of these, some of the more important are those from the Atlantic port of Saint John, N.B., to Montreal; Montreal to Toronto and Detroit; Toronto to Sudbury; and the Crowsnest Pass—Kettle Valley line which runs through Southern British Columbia.

The Canadian Pacific also leases and controls 3,883 miles of railways in the United States, whereby direct entry is obtained from that country into Canada at many points. Of these the most important is the "Soo" Line, which provides service from St. Paul to both Winnipeg and Moose Jaw, Sask. The Spokane International and Canadian Pacific route links the North Pacific States with Western Canada. Direct connections are also made in Eastern Canada from both Montreal and Toronto to Chicago, New York, Boston, Portland and other cities. The Canadian Pacific also operates ocean steamships to Europe, Japan, China, and Manila, also cruises around the world, and steamships on the Great Lakes, on the Pacific Coast, and the inland lakes of British Columbia. It operates a chain of modern hotels in the Dominion, and its own telegraph and express services.

The Canadian National Railways serve every province of Canada, and include the lines formerly operated as the Intercolonial Railway, the Prince Edward Island Railway, the Canadian Northern, the Transcontinental from Moncton to Winnipeg, the Grand Trunk Pacific from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert and various branch lines, as well as the lines of the Grand Trunk system, the total mileage within the Dominion being close to 21,000. The Canadian National system runs from Sydney, Halifax, and Saint John, on the Atlantic seaboard, to Vancouver and Prince Rupert on the Pacific shores. Serving the local traffic of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and part of Quebec, the main line passes through Montreal, Ottawa, North Bay, Minaki, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Jasper and the Rocky Mountains to Vancouver. From Jasper another line runs to Prince Rupert. The Canadian National Railways also operate the railway on Prince Edward Island, which is connected with the mainland by a car ferry service. Another National line runs from Moncton to Winnipeg, cutting through Northern Quebec and Northern Ontario. There are branches in all the provinces, especially in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, where the lines serve to tap the great grain-growing districts and nearly all the principal cities and towns in Western Canada.

The former Grand Trunk division of the Canadian National Railway comprises over 3,600 miles of track in Canada. The main line of the railway is from Portland, Maine, to Chicago, Illinois, passing through Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London and Sarnia and the most fertile parts of the rural districts of Quebec and Ontario. In these two provinces the branch lines reach all the principal local centres. From the Atlantic to the Pacific there are frequent points of connection on the National lines with the railways of the United States.

A total of about 23,700 miles of track in Canada and the United States is operated by the National system. This mileage does not include the Hudson Bay Railway, operated by the National Railways for the Government of Canada, which runs 510 miles from The Pas to Churchill. The Canadian National Railways have 166,100 miles



Canada is exceptionally well supplied with railway facilities, Fast luxurious trains make travel over the vast distances comfortable ond speedy. This is a picture of one of Canada's crack trains.

of telegraph and telephone lines and also operate an express service that covers the Dominion, and a chain of modern hotels in the larger cities, as well as summer hotels at Pictou, Nova Scotia; Minaki, in the Lake of the Woods district, Ontario; and Jasper, in the Canadian Rockies.

With its fleet of Pacific Coast steamships the Canadian National system links the port of Vancouver with Alaska, operating a service as far north as Skagway. The Canadian National Railways also operate steamships for passenger and freight service from the ports of Montreal, Halifax, Saint John and Boston to Bermuda, the West Indies, and South America.

In addition to the two great Canadian systems—the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways—there are a number of smaller railways. Among these may be mentioned the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, owned by the Ontario Government. The main line of the T. & N.O. runs from North Bay to Cochrane, a distance of 254 miles, and passes through the fertile Clay Belt of 20,000,000 acres and the silver-mining district of which Cobalt, Haileybury and New Liskeard are the principal centres. There are branch lines to Timmins, Kirkland Lake and Noranda, the chief towns in important gold mining and copper districts. An extension of the T. & N. O. Railway runs northward to James Bay, passing through the recently discovered lignite coal field at Blacksmith's Rapids. The section of Northern Ontario through which the lines of the T. & N. O. operate is also rich in forest resources, principally pulpwood, and has important manufactures of paper. The total length of railways in Canada is over 42,000 miles.

Hundreds of streams such as this throughout Canada afford good sport for the lover of fishing.

The electric railways and motor buses in Canada bring the rural districts into close connection with the urban centres. There are over 270,000 miles of improved highways in Canada which are becoming increasingly important year by year as routes of transportation. Over them is carried a very heavy traffic, both passenger and freight.

The waterways of Canada are superior to those of most other countries, the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes and inter-connecting channels forming an unequalled system of inland water transportation extending from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Port Arthur and Fort William, a distance of more than 2,000 miles. Montreal is the head of ocean navigation, and ships drawing 35 feet can steam to that point in perfect safety. Above Montreal the Dominion Government has expended more than $240,000,000 in the construction of canals to overcome the difference in level between tidewater on the St. Lawrence and Lake Superior, about 600 feet. Between Montreal and Lake Ontario the St. Lawrence canals provide a 14-foot waterway, but in the Great Lakes area the normal navigation depth is 20 feet, although on the new Welland Ship Canal a depth of 25 feet has been provided, and a depth of 30 feet is ultimately possible.

In addition to the main canals in the St. Lawrence, across the Niagara Peninsula and at Sault Ste. Marie a series of secondary canals make possible navigation of the Ottawa River between Montreal and Ottawa at a depth of 9 feet; through the Rideau Lakes between Ottawa and Kingston at a depth of 5 feet; and also by way of the Trent Canal connecting Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay at depths varying from 4¾ feet to 8 feet 4 inches. In addition, the Chambly Canal provides 6 feet 6 inches navigation between the St. Lawrence River, at Sorel, and Lake Champlain, in New York State. The Murray Canal provides 11-foot navigation between the Bay of Quinte and Lake Ontario proper at Presqu'Ile; and at St. Peter's, Nova Scotia, a canal provides 18-foot navigation between the Atlantic Ocean at St. Peter's Bay and the Bras d'Or Lakes, from the northerly end of which access is again had to the Atlantic Ocean.

Passenger and freight steamers ply on the Great Lakes between all important points, and almost every navigable river and lake in Canada has its own steamers and fishing craft. Even the Mackenzie River, in the Far North, is traversed by steamers during the season of navigation. Halifax and Saint John on the Atlantic, Quebec and Montreal on the River St. Lawrence, and Victoria, Vancouver and Prince Rupert on the Pacific are safe havens for ships, with excellent harbour facilities.

Recreation. Canada has a wide range of recreational resources which draw each year millions of visitors from other countries. This range of attractions includes an agreeable and healthful climate both summer and winter, magnificent scenery, excellent sport fishing, big game hunting, small game and bird shooting, camping and canoe trips.

All of the developed and much of the undeveloped part of the Dominion is easily accessible by rail, by steamship or by automobile. Paved motor roads lead

AGRICULTURE
SASKATCHEWAN
ALBERTA
MANITOBA
B.C.
P.E.I.
N.S.
N.B.
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
$931,347,000
(1934)
MINERALS
YUKON
NOVA SCOTIA
N.B.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
QUEBEC
ALBERTA
SASK.
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
$277,492,263
(1934)
FISHERIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
YUKON
P.E.I.
NOVA SCOTIA
ALBERTA
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
SASK.
QUEBEC
NEW BRUNSWICK
$34,121,971
(1934)
WATERPOWER (DEV.)
QUEBEC
YUKON
P.E.I.
N.S.
N.B.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALTA.
MANITOBA
SASKATCHEWAN
ONTARIO
7,547,035 (H.P.)
(1934)
FORESTS
ALBERTA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
P.E.I.
NOVA S
ONTARIO
NEW BRU
MANITOB
SASKATCHEWAN
QUEBEC
$138,590,182
(1933)
PRODUCTION DIAGRAMS
Yokohama to Vancouver 4280 m.
" to Panama 4845 m.
Vancouver to Valparaiso 5938 m.
San Francisco 830 m.
Panama 4045 Liverpool via Panama 8854 m.
Hongkong to Vancouver 5940 m.
Yokohama to " 4280 m.
Sydney 6840 m.
Auckland 6205 m.
ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ALASKA
YUKON
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
VICTORIA ISLAND
Banks I.
Melville I.
Melville Sound
Prince of Wales Island
Boothia Pen.
King William I.
Queen Maud Gulf
Coronation Gulf
Great Bear L.
Great Slave Lake
Baker Lake
Queen Charlotte Islands
Furs
Fishery
Timber
Mining
Wheat farming
Ranching
Chiefly Fur Resources
Timber
Pulpwood
Big Game

DOMINION OF CANADA
AND
NEWFOUNDLAND
Statute Miles, 245 = 1 inch
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
LEGEND
Canadian National Railways
Canadian Pacific Railway
Other railways
Steamship Routes
Resources
Wheat
BAFFIN BAY
DAVIS STRAIT
BAFFIN ISLAND
Foxe Basin
Foxe Channel
Foxe Land
Melville Pena.
Southampton I.
Hudson Strait
HUDSON BAY
Churchill to Liverpool 2936 m.
Montreal to Liverpool 2760 m.
" to Glasgow 2693 m.
COAST OF LABRADOR
NEWFOUNDLAND
St. Johns
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Fisheries
Anticosti I.
Cape Breton I.
Prince Edward I.
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
Halifax
St. John
Fisheries
Halifax to St. Johns 540 m.
to Liverpool 2485 m.
to Glasgow 2407 m.
to Liverpool 2735 m.
Halifax to Cape Town 6480 m.
" to Rio Janeiro 4620 m.
" to Buenos Ayres 5700 m.
Halifax to Bermuda 755 m.
Halifax to Havana 1830 m.
Colon 2300 m.
Saint John 560 m.
281 m.
New York to Liverpool
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Furs
Timber
Pulpwood
Mixed Farming
Fruit
Game
Iron
Fresh Water Fisheries
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Georgian Bay
Lake Erie
L. Ontario
Toronto
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec
Chicago
New York
Boston
Prepared by Department of the Interior.

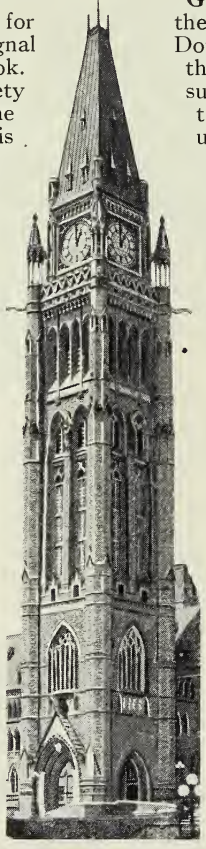
into Canada at dozens of points along the international boundary, and lake, coastal and ocean steamship lines maintain regular services to the principal ports of the United States, Europe and the Orient. From the Atlantic to the Pacific are summer and winter resorts that offer every class of accommodation from the roadside tourist camp to the palatial hotel.

Actually millions of visitors enter Canada every year, some for only a day, others for longer periods. Most of these visitors come from the United States, although there are also quite a number from the British Isles, and many other countries are represented.

The future of the Dominion, as a field for recreational development, is one of the signal features of Canada's commercial outlook. Taking into account the scope, the variety and the steadily widening renown of the Dominion's recreational attractions, there is ample ground for the view that these natural assets will, through their direct and indirect commercial effects, prove to be one of the major forces of Canadian development in the next generation.

Population. When Canada, or rather that part of the Dominion lying in the valley of the St. Lawrence, was ceded by the French King to Great Britain, the population was almost wholly French. Most of the people remained in Canada, and since that time their descendants have so increased that they now number about one-quarter of the population of the whole Dominion. Very much the larger number of the French-speaking people live in the Province of Quebec, but there are quite large settlements in the Maritime Provinces, in Ontario, and in the three Prairie Provinces.

After the conquest of Canada and the coming of the United Empire Loyalists, a stream of immigration from the British Isles set in, and this stream, with considerable fluctuations in volume, has continued to this time. The result is that the population is largely of English, Scottish, or Irish birth or descent. In Western Canada, however, are settled large numbers of immigrants from the various European nations, but these are rapidly becoming naturalized and their children are being brought up as Canadian citizens. There has also been an extensive immigration from the United States, good settlers, intelligent and forceful, men and women who have come to Canada to make homes for themselves and to take their share in the upbuilding of the Dominion.



The Peace Tower, Canadian Houses of Parliament, Ottawa. The Memorial Chamber, Canada's Shrine to the 60,000 who died on active service in the Great War, is in this tower.

Canada is one of the most progressive of all countries of the world, on account of its great natural resources, stable and enlightened government, and the vigour and enterprise of its people. Conditions, especially in the rural districts, have greatly improved since pioneer times. The advent of the automobile, the coming into general use of the telephone and radio, and the spread of the rural delivery mail system have made life in the country sections more enjoyable and have brought to the doors of the farmers practically all the comforts of the city. Education is general and highly prized by citizens in all walks of life. Travelling libraries circulate in almost all the provinces, and newspapers are published in all important villages and small towns. All cities and many towns have complete sanitary systems and waterworks, while electricity is available even in most villages and in many farm homes. Some of the provinces provide for and support cottage hospitals in the rural districts. The churches are active in bringing to the people all the advantages of religious associations. Even in the newer settlements all of the necessaries and many of the luxuries and conveniences of life are available.

Government. According to the declaration of the Imperial Conference, "Great Britain and the Dominions are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The Dominion of Canada is a Federal union, or partnership, of nine provinces and two territories. Under the constitution of Canada, known as the British North America Act, passed in 1867, certain powers are given to the Provincial Legislatures, all other powers being vested in the Dominion Parliament. The Government of the Dominion is carried on by the Governor General, the Executive or Cabinet Council, and a Parliament composed of two houses, the Senate and the House of Commons. The seat of government is in Ottawa, on the Ottawa River, in the Province of Ontario.

The King is represented in Canada by a Governor General, who is appointed by His Majesty on the advice of his Canadian Ministers, or, in other words, the Dominion Cabinet.

No bill passed by the Parliament of Canada becomes law without receiving the assent of the Governor General. The members of the Senate are appointed by the Governor General, that is, in practice, by the Executive Council. The Senate consists of 96 members, 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 24 from the Maritime Provinces, and 24 from the four provinces of the West. The Members of the House of Commons are elected by the people on the franchise of both sexes, the Dominion being divided into constituencies for the purposes of election. The House of Commons consists of 245 Members. Parliament may be dissolved at any time by the Governor General on the advice of the Cabinet.

While the House of Commons and the Senate, with the consent of the Governor General, enact the laws, their enforcement is entrusted to the Executive Council, which is really the government of the country. The Executive Council is generally known as the Cabinet, and its members are chosen from the House of Commons and the Senate. The leader of the Cabinet is known as the Prime Minister, or Premier. The Executive Council must possess the confidence of a majority of the Members of the House of Commons. Should the House of Commons vote to condemn any

Excellent provision has been made in each of the provinces of Canada for education from the primary school to the university. This is a view of the Arts Building, University of Toronto.

act of the Executive Council, the Premier must at once resign, his resignation carrying with it those of his associates in the Cabinet.

The Dominion Parliament controls criminal law, the militia, post office, railways, tariff, inland revenue, political and trade relations with other countries, immigration, fisheries and all matters of national interest.

The government of the provinces is administered by a Lieutenant Governor, who is appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Dominion Cabinet, an Executive Council chosen from the members of the Legislative Assembly, and a Legislative Assembly elected by the people of the province. The Executive Council must possess the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, or resign. In only one province, namely, Quebec, there is in addition a Legislative Council appointed by the Lieutenant Governor on the advice of the Provincial Executive Council. In the greater number of the provinces, every British subject—man or woman—twenty-one years of age or over and a resident of the province has the right to vote and to become a candidate for a seat in the Legislature. The Provincial Legislature has full control over the local affairs of its province, subject only to considerations which affect the welfare of Canada as a whole. The Members of the House of Commons and of most of the Provincial Legislatures are elected for a term of five years, but an election may be held at any time should the Government desire of its own accord or be forced to appeal to the electorate on account of an adverse vote.

In all the provinces of Canada, except Prince Edward Island, there is a more or less complete system of local self-government. Under the Provincial Legislature, cities, towns, villages, and rural districts are given the right to manage their own local affairs and to tax themselves for that purpose.

Canada is remarkable for maintenance of order, respect for law, and for the effective safeguarding of life and property. All judges are appointed by the Dominion Government, and administer the law—Dominion, Provincial and Municipal. The reputation of the Canadian judiciary for the impartial administration of justice is deservedly high. In addition to the local courts in each province there is the Supreme Court of Canada, to which appeals may be taken in certain cases, and beyond this there is in some cases an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council.

Education. Under the Canadian system of government the control of education is placed with the provinces, each legislature having authority over all matters relating to education. All the provincial systems are based upon the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by government grants and local taxation. The school system is claimed by educationists to be equal to any in the world. From primary schools to universities the curricula are so co-ordinated as to secure a natural transition from the lower to the higher institutions. Technical education has made very rapid advance in the past few years. The technical courses include agriculture, domestic science, mechanical and art courses, handicrafts and vocational instruction. In each province there is a complete system of public, secondary or high schools, and one or more universities.

As a rule, the provincial laws provide for uniformity in the training of teachers, the use of text books and the grading of pupils. Secondary schools or departments, and colleges or universities for higher education, exist under government control in each of the provinces, and the three classes are more or less co-ordinated to allow natural transition from the lower to the higher. School terms and holidays are arranged to suit climatic and other local conditions; and it is frequently possible for students to work their way through college or university. It is the proud boast of Canada that every child, regardless of the financial circumstances of his parents, is assured a sound education.

Expenditure on education amounts to upwards of $130,000,000 a year. There are more than 84,000 teachers and upwards of 2,530,000 pupils. The public schools are in most cases divided into twelve grades, eight of which are elementary and four secondary. The twelfth grade is in most provinces a postgraduate year, corresponding to the first year of a university course. The average pupil takes one school year to complete each grade, so that entering school at six years of age, he should matriculate to the university at seventeen or eighteen.

Good schools are established throughout the Dominion. Here is shown a public school in a small town in Western Canada.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Provincial Legislative Building Charlottetown, P.E.I.

THE smallest province in the Dominion is Prince Edward Island, 2,184 square miles in extent. Snuggled close to the two other Maritime Provinces —Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—in the semi-circular arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it presents a crescent shape, but the coastline is so deeply indented by arms of the sea that the Island is divided by them into three almost equal sections. In a length of 110 miles, and in a breadth varying from 2 to 34 miles, every part of the Island is near the sea, but the sand dunes, which encircle the coast, prevent the waves from washing away the land. The coast is uniformly low. The surface is a beautiful lowland, everywhere rolling, the one chain of hills never exceeding in height 500 feet. The rivers are necessarily short, and, as the land is low, the tide reaches to their head-waters, thus making them in reality arms of the sea. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, of deep red colour.

Climate. The proximity of the sea to almost every section not only enriches the air, but also moderates both the heat of summer and the cold of winter. The air is bracing and healthful. Fogs are quite uncommon. The delightful climate attracts many visitors during the summer months, at which season the Island well deserves its name of the "Garden of the Gulf." Farm and meadow mingle with the quiet rural scenery in a way to charm even the most careless observer. Further attractions to tourists are the bathing beaches on the northern coast. These beaches—sandy and gently sloping—are sheltered by sand banks, which protect them from the full force of the sea.

Agriculture. The soil of Prince Edward Island is very fertile, and 85 per cent of the entire area is suitable for cultivation. The already fertile soil is easily further enriched by the use of seaweed and of oyster, clam, and mussel shells that are to be found in most of the rivers and bays. Agriculture is the chief industry. Improved methods of farming are in vogue in every part of the province, labour-saving devices lessening toil and increasing the income.

The soil is specially suited to the production of potatoes, which are a very important crop on the Island. Oats, barley, wheat, and the various vegetables are grown. Poultry raising and dairying are extensively and profitably carried on, as well as sheep and hog raising. Beef and bacon, as well as fruit, poultry, butter, cheese, and eggs, are exported in large quantities to the neighbouring Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Newfoundland, and the New England States. Co-operative dairying was introduced a number of years ago, and the growth of the industry has since been rapid.

Dairying is an important branch of farming in Prince Edward Island

Fisheries. Fish of many varieties abound in the waters that surround the Island Province—cod, herring, mackerel, smelts, oysters and lobsters. The industry gives employment to a considerable number of men. Lobster fishing is a very important industry in itself, while the oysters of Malpeque Bay are famous the world over. Agricultural and fish products are the chief exports of the Island.

Other Industries. As there are no minerals and no large forest areas in Prince Edward Island, neither mining nor lumbering is carried on. Manufacturing is connected chiefly with the preparation of foods, such as butter and cheese. Pork-packing and lobster-canning are large and growing industries.

Within recent years Prince Edward Island has become famous for its fox-farming industry. The soil and climate of the Island have been found to be especially adapted to the production of a high-class fur. Fox-farming is conducted on a very large scale. Millions of dollars are invested in the industry. Aside from the sale of furs, Prince Edward Island foxes are shipped for breeding purposes to many other countries.

Transportation. The Strait of Northumberland separates Prince Edward Island from the mainland. The distance across the strait varies from nine miles to thirty-one miles. The Prince Edward Island Railway, owned and operated by the Canadian National Railways, extends from one end of the Island to the other, with spurs branching to the leading places. At the narrowest point of the strait, between Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, and Borden, a railway car ferry connects the Canadian National Railways system of the mainland with that on Prince Edward Island. This ferry affords continuous connection summer and winter across the strait, and is the principal highway of transportation to and from the Island Province. A steamer capable of carrying automobiles also connects Charlottetown and Pictou, Nova Scotia.

Population. Prince Edward Island is the most densely populated province of the Dominion, its 2,184 square miles being occupied by 87,000 people—about 40 to the square mile. Almost all are of Canadian birth, with English, Scottish, Irish and French ancestry. There are also a few Micmac Indians.

Government. The government of Prince Edward Island is vested in a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council, an Executive Council of nine members, chosen from the members of the Legislative Assembly, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty members, one-half of whom are elected by the property holders of the province and the other half on practically manhood franchise. The province is represented in the Parliament of Canada by four Members of the

House of Commons and four Senators. The Island is divided into three counties—Kings, Queens, and Prince—but there are no rural municipalities such as there are in the other provinces.

Education. Three miles or less is the average distance between school houses for primary education in the province. Education is free and compulsory. At Charlottetown, the Government maintains Prince of Wales College and an affiliated normal school whose graduates complete two years of university work. St. Dunstan's University, also at Charlottetown, is a Roman Catholic institution which gives its students both classical and commercial education and prepares them for Laval University degrees.

This is a typical view in Prince Edward Island, the province known as the "Million Acre Farm"

There are many churches in Prince Edward Island, and around them a great deal of the social life of the province centres, but the people have many outlets for their social and neighbourly desires and find plenty of opportunities for enjoying a variety of wholesome entertainment and recreation.

Cities and Towns. Charlottetown, the capital of the province, is situated on a long inlet known as Hillsboro Bay, one of the finest harbours on the North American continent. Its population numbers about 12,300, and it absorbs the greater part of the trade of the Island. It has several manufacturing establishments, including one of the largest pork-packing plants in the Dominion. The Provincial Legislative Buildings, Prince of Wales College and Normal School, and the workshops of the Island Railway are located there. The city is regarded as the birthplace of the Canadian Confederation, as here was held, on September 1, 1864, the first of the conferences that resulted in the formation of the Dominion of Canada.

Summerside, with a population of about 3,750, is second in size on the Island. It has excellent steamboat service to New Brunswick and an appreciable trade in agricultural products. It is the centre of the oyster industry.

Georgetown, on the eastern shore, is a peninsular seaport, and its steamers carry farm produce to Pictou, Charlottetown, and elsewhere. It has a large wharfage business.

Historical. Prince Edward Island derived its name from Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. The first inhabitants of Prince Edward Island were the Souriquois Indians, who called the island Abegweit, "cradled on the wave." The French called it Isle de St. Jean (St. John's Island), by which name it was known till 1799, when it received its present name. In 1663 the island was granted to Captain Doublet of the French navy, as a fishing station, but not until 1719 did actual settlement by the French begin. In 1758 it became a British possession. In 1767 the island was divided into lots or townships and allotted by ballot to persons in England who had claims against the British Government on the ground of military or other services. Thus began the proprietary and absentee landlord system, causing much discontent and agitation, until 138 years later, when the question was settled by the passing of the Land Purchase Act, whereby the landlords were compelled to sell their estates for a total of $800,000. The Government advanced the money on behalf of the tenants and the latter, on repaying, became absolute owners of their holdings. The island was annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763, but in 1769 was given a separate government, the first Governor being Walter Patterson, sent out from England. In 1773 the first General Legislative Assembly met in Charlottetown; in 1851 responsible government was granted, and on July 1, 1873, the island became a province of the Dominion of Canada.

A bold front to the sea—Rock at Kildare Capes, P.E.I.

NOVA SCOTIA

Provincial Legislative Building Halifax, Nova Scotia.

NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula thrust conspicuously into the Atlantic Ocean from the south-eastern extremity of New Brunswick. Save for the isthmus, seventeen miles wide, connecting it with that province, it is surrounded on all sides by salt water, consisting of the Bay of Fundy, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The peninsula is 374 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 60 to 100 miles, the entire area being 21,068 square miles. Its resemblance to a lobster is very marked. The claw-shaped eastern portion is really an island—Cape Breton Island—separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso. On the north the Strait of Northumberland lies between the mainland and Prince Edward Island. Except for the Coast of Labrador, the Province of Nova Scotia marks the eastern extremity of the North American mainland.

The peninsula is divided into two nearly equal parts by a range of hills running east and west through its entire length. The section facing the Atlantic Ocean may be described in a general way as rocky, with numerous lakes and streams, and here and there farming lands, while that facing the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence comprises large areas of rich, arable land. Hills, forest-clad, run all through this latter section, generally in the direction of the coast line. They range in height from 500 to 700 feet, but in the Cobequid Mountains, along the north shore of Minas Basin, they reach 1,100 feet. The famous Annapolis Valley lies between two of these ranges. Cape Breton Island in the northern part is mountainous, but low and level in the south.

The Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia is low and rocky, but is indented by many fine harbours, any one of a dozen of which is capable of sheltering the largest ocean craft. The coast of the Bay of Fundy is bolder, and almost unbroken, save for arms of the sea running far inland such as Annapolis Basin and Minas Basin. The northern coast on the Strait of Northumberland is low, but possesses several excellent harbours. The Strait of Canso, 14½ miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide at its narrowest part, and navigable throughout, separates the mainland of the province from Cape Breton Island.

The rivers of the province are, in the nature of things, not large, but their mouths provide many fine harbours. Many are tidal rivers, and some of them are notable for having the highest tidal flow of any rivers in the world. The most important rivers are the Shubenacadie, flowing into Minas Basin, the Mersey, flowing into Liverpool Bay, and the Annapolis, emptying into Annapolis Basin. Of the numerous lakes, Rossignol, with a length of 20 miles, and Ship Harbour Lake, 15 miles long, are the largest.

The soil of Nova Scotia, especially along the bays and rivers of the northern slope, is very fertile. Wherever the tides of the Bay of Fundy reach, meadow lands of great richness have been formed. These dyked lands, chiefly in Cumberland, Colchester, Kings, Annapolis, and Hants counties, do not require any fertilizing, and produce extraordinary crops of hay and grain. There are also many fertile areas along the southern shore.

Climate. The climate of the province is healthful and invigorating. The sea modifies the temperature both summer and winter. Lack of extremes of heat and cold tends to the rapid growth of vegetation. The rainfall is abundant, averaging about 44 inches a year.

Agriculture. Agriculture is the leading industry of Nova Scotia. The agricultural districts are, for the most part, in rich fertile valleys, or in what are called "dyked lands." These dyked lands are exceedingly rich and produce enormous crops of hay and cereals. The most widely grown crops are apples, grass, hay, oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, mangolds, vegetables, strawberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, plums, and other fruits. Notable progress has been made in the growing of alfalfa.

Along the south-eastern shore of the Bay of Fundy is a range of hills. Sheltered between these hills and the central heights of the province lies the famous Annapolis Valley, which, with its continuations, is about 100 miles long, and is sometimes as much as 10 miles wide. Here the early French immigrants planted their apple trees, and laid the foundation of Nova Scotia's world-famous apple industry. From the orchards in the Annapolis Valley about two million barrels of apples are picked annually. The apple is the king of fruits in Nova Scotia, where indeed it grows to a perfection scarcely rivalled in the world.

Dairying is an important industry. A chain of creameries provides the majority of farmers with a ready means of marketing their cream. Most dairy farmers carry on hog and poultry or sheep raising as side lines. Beef production does not occupy a prominent place, but the province is well adapted to the raising of sheep in moderate-sized flocks. Marked progress has been made in poultry raising. Fox ranching, and, to a lesser extent, the raising of other fur-bearing animals,

Evangeline Memorial Park, Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, in the "Land of Evangeline," made famous by Longfellow, the American poet.

has developed into an important industry.

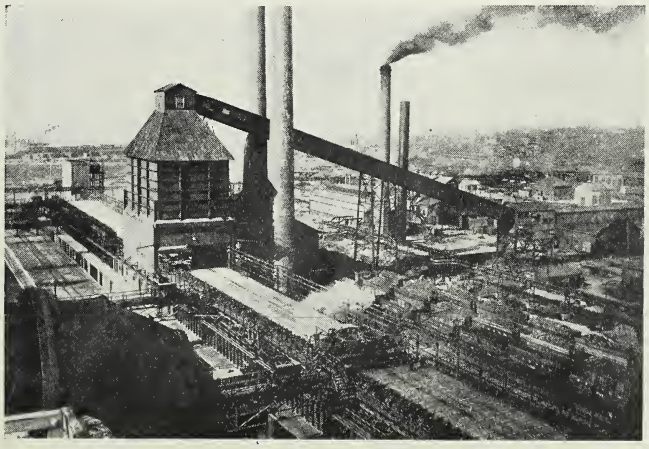
Agricultural education is receiving encouragement from the Provincial Government and other organizations, which provide addresses by experts at the meetings of farmers, and devote much attention to improving the standards of stock. The Provincial Government has established thirty-five model orchards throughout the province. At the Provincial Agricultural College, Truro, practical training in all departments of farm work may be obtained. Experimental Farms are maintained by the Dominion Government at Kentville and Nappan.

A glimpse of a section of the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, one of the most productive fruit districts in Canada.

Mining. In Nova Scotia mining closely rivals agriculture in importance. The coal-fields, principally on Cape Breton Island and in Cumberland and Pictou Counties, contribute 40 per cent of the Canadian coal output and account for more than 90 per cent of the province's mineral production. The coal deposits are owned by the Provincial Government and provide a large income through royalties on production.

Nova Scotia leads the rest of the Dominion in production of gypsum, which is, next to coal, the province's most important mineral product, with export markets in the United States and Great Britain. Salt production is important, and silica brick, diatomite, clay products, lime and building stone are produced; also gold. The re-opening of numerous gold mines, in a gold-bearing territory 275 miles in length, connotes expectations of a precious metal output comparing with earlier times.

Fishing. The fisheries of Nova Scotia are of great importance. This is due to the great length of the coast-line, the abundance of fish, and the numerous excellent harbours along the shore. The average annual marketed value of the fisheries in recent years has been about $10,000,000, of which lobsters, cod, and haddock contribute two-thirds. Among other species of importance are mackerel, halibut, herring, swordfish, salmon and scallops. While most of Nova Scotia's catch of cod is used in the dried fish trade, large quantities are marketed in other forms. In the case of lobsters most of the catch is canned, but the trade in lobsters shipped alive has greater value than the business in the canned product. Haddock reach Canadian and United States cities both fresh and frozen. Trout and salmon in abundance are found in the inland streams. The total number of men employed on the fishing vessels or engaged in the work of the canneries and other processing plants is about 22,000. Investment in fisheries' equipment in Nova Scotia exceeds $5,000,000, aside from $2,000,000 invested in canneries and other processing plants. Nova Scotia has a great number of sailing vessels and steamers. Shipbuilding has always been one of her important industries, and her marine interests are practically world-wide.



Steel mills at Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Manufacturing. The manufactures of the province are many, and some of them are of considerable importance. They include sugar refineries, textile and boot and shoe factories, pulp and paper mills, tanneries, iron works, machine and agricultural implement shops. Nova Scotia has great manufacturing advantages, possessing large supplies of coal close to fine natural harbours whence the finished product may be cheaply shipped, and to which the ore can be brought at little cost. The principal manufacturing centres are Halifax, Sydney, New Glasgow and Amherst.

Forests. Over 12,000 square miles, 58 per cent. of the land area of Nova Scotia are under forest, all of which is easily reached for use. Spruce is the most abundant wood, followed by balsam fir, yellow birch, maple, beech and white pine. Though they have been cut heavily for a century, the forests have so continually grown up again they are still one of the principal resources of the province.

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NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
FREDERICTON
SAINT JOHN
Moncton
CHARLOTTETOWN
SHELBURNE
YARMOUTH
HALIFAX
Yarmouth
Dartmouth
Truro
Amherst
Sackville
Dorchester
Shediac
Cocagne
Richibucto
Escuminac Pt
North Point
Tignish
C. Kildare
Summerside
Borden
Pictou
New Glasgow
Westville
Stellarton
Springhill
Oxford
Parrsboro
Advocate Har.
C. Chignecto
C. Split
C. D'Or
Scotsman B.
Minas Basin
Cobequid B.
Apple Hd.
Squally Pt.
Quaco Hd.
St. Martins
Lepreau
Musquash
Deer I.
The Wolves
Campobello I.
Quoddy Hd.
Grand Manan I.
Brier I.
Long I.
Tiverton
Digby
Annapolis Royal
Granville Centre
Delap Cove
Victoria Beach
Port Prim
Digby Gut
Sandy Cove
Bear River
Clementsport
Port Lorne
Middleton
Lawrencetown
Chute Cove
Bridgetown
Granville Ferry
Annapolis
Wilmot
Aylesford
Berwick
Kentville
Wolfville
Canning
Centreville
Grand Pré
Cheverie
Windsor
Hantsport
Newport
Walton
Gypsum
Maitland
Noel
Brookfield
Truro
Tatamagouche
Wallace
Pugwash
Malagash
Tidnish
Baie Verte
Port Elgin
Cape Tormentine
Shediac Bay
Cocagne Hr.
Shediac Cape
Pointe du Chêne
Buctouche
Richibucto Har.
Escuminac
Miscouche
Tignish
Alberton
Tyne Valley
Port Hill
Souris
Georgetown
Montague
Murray Harbour
Pictou Harbour
Northumberland Strait
Charlottetown
Cumberland Basin
Chignecto Bay
Shediac
Dorchester
Memramcook
Petitcodiac
Salisbury
Havelock
Hillsborough
Albert Mines
Hopewell Cape
Riverside
Fundy
Bay of Fundy
Lobsters
Herring
Hake
Scallops
Apples
Timber
Farming
Mixed Farming
Pulpwood
Granite
Gypsum
Coal
Oysters
Smelts
Shad
Salmon
Haddock
Cod
Mackerel
Halibut
To Boston 300 m.
To Liverpool 2735, Glasgow 2919 m.
To Portland 183 m.
To Boston 235 m.
To Boston 360 m.
To Bermuda 755 m.
To Jamaica 1834, Havana 1630, New York 599, Colon 2310
Yarmouth to Halifax 162 m.
Prepared by
Department of the Interior.

NOVA SCOTIA
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
AND PART OF
NEW BRUNSWICK

Statute Miles 27 = 1 inch

0 5 10 20 30 40 50

LEGEND

- Canadian National Railways
- Canadian Pacific Railway
- Other railways
- Steamship Routes
- Resources — Coal
- County Boundaries

The lumber industry is now being replaced to some extent by the pulp and paper industry but millions of board feet of lumber are exported annually, chiefly to Great Britain, the United States, Africa, and the British West Indies.

Transportation. Nova Scotia is traversed in all directions by railways. Cape Breton and the eastern portion of the mainland are covered by the Canadian National Railways, which enter from New Brunswick. A line of the Canadian National Railways extends along the south shore from Halifax to Yarmouth, passing through Liverpool and other important centres. From Truro a National line runs to Inverness and Sydney. The Dominion Atlantic, running through the Annapolis Valley, connects Yarmouth with Halifax. In addition there are various local lines. The province is also in communication with Europe by several lines of steamers from Halifax, which has one of the finest harbours in the world, with the most modern harbour facilities, and from that port as well steamships connect with New York, Boston and St. John's, Newfoundland. There is a regular service between Yarmouth and Boston. A ferry connects Pictou with Prince Edward Island, and Digby with Saint John, New Brunswick. There are a number of lines of coasting steamers.

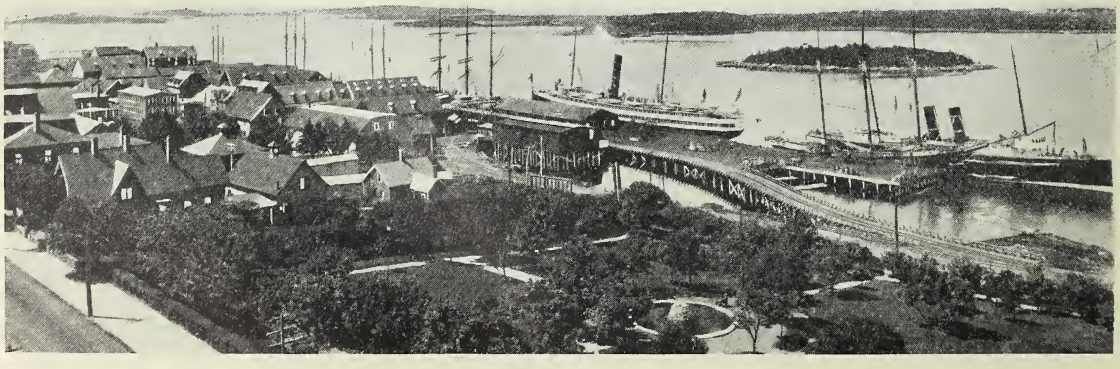
Fishing is one of the principal industries of Nova Scotia. Among the largest fish caught in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of the province is the tuna, shown in this picture.

Population. The great majority of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia are of Canadian birth, with English and Highland Scottish ancestry. There are in the province also many descendants of the original French settlers, and an important German population centres at Lunenburg. There are about 2,000 Micmac Indians, though but few of these are of pure blood. The total population at the latest census was 512,846. With very few exceptions, those who occupy the rural lands own their own houses and buildings, and their families are comfortably housed and provided.

Government. The government of Nova Scotia is vested in a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council, a Legislative Assembly of forty-three members elected by the people, and an Executive Council of nine members chosen from the Legislative Assembly. The province is represented in the Dominion Parliament by fourteen Members of the House of Commons and ten Senators. There is a very complete system of municipal government.

Education. From primary to academic years the public school system of Nova Scotia is entirely free and open to all children. Each county has its high school or academy, and there are several universities. The province supports a normal school, also agricultural and horticultural schools at Truro. Dalhousie College and University at Halifax is undenominational. The city also has a School for the Blind and an Institution for the Deaf, and is the seat of a Presbyterian Theological College. The University of King's College at Halifax, the University of Acadia College at Wolfville, and the University of St. Francis Xavier at Antigonish, are under the jurisdiction of the Anglicans, the Baptists, and the Roman Catholics, respectively. A technical college maintained by the Provincial Government is in operation at Halifax, and technical night schools are conducted in every industrial town in the province.

Recreation. Much of the scenery of Nova Scotia is very beautiful, that of the Bras d'Or Lakes, in Cape Breton, and along the La Have River, being



A view of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, one of the centres of fishing industry on the Atlantic Coast and a gateway to the many attractive seaport and inland summer resorts in the province.

In Nova Scotia the lover of angling can find plenty of sport inland and in the coastal waters. A fresh water salmon stream.

famous. The "Evangeline" country has been immortalized by Longfellow and the beauty of the Annapolis Valley with its miles of orchards is always a delight to visitors.

Thousands of tourists visit Nova Scotia each year, not only to enjoy the beauty of the scenery, but also to take advantage of the hunting, fishing and other sports. In the southern part especially, moose and deer are plentiful, as well as foxes, otters, and minks. The lakes and rivers are filled with trout and other fishes. Snipe and partridge are abundant, and also geese and ducks in their season.

Cities and Towns. Halifax, the capital and chief city of the province, is situated on a hill, which projects into a magnificent natural harbour six miles long and a mile wide. Lying across the mouth of this harbour is Macnab Island, forming two entrances and protecting the shipping from the sea. It is one of the chief winter ports of the Atlantic Coast of Canada, and is a terminus of the Canadian National Railways and other local lines. Halifax contains the Provincial Legislative Buildings, and is the seat of Dalhousie University. It is an important shipping centre and the export point for nearly one-third of the fish and fish products of the Dominion. Large quantities of apples and other agricultural products also cross the sea from this port. Halifax has many industries including chocolate and woollen factories and machine shops. The population of this picturesquely situated city is about 60,000.

Sydney, with its population of about 23,000, ranks next in importance to the provincial capital. It is one of the leading coal-shipping ports of Canada, and contains the huge works of the Dominion Steel and Coal Company. It has a magnificent harbour. In summer the city is a popular resort, as it is the starting point for the beautiful scenery of the Bras d'Or Lakes.

Glace Bay is a close rival of Sydney in population and in the coal-mining industry. Yarmouth derives importance from its ship owners and its fishing interests, and Truro is an educational, agricultural, and dairying centre. Amherst is noted for its car and machine shops and furniture and boot and shoe factories. Other important towns, commercially and industrially, are Dartmouth, New Glasgow, Sydney Mines, New Waterford, Springhill, North Sydney and Stellarton.

Historical. The country now known as Nova Scotia was originally colonized by the French, their first settlement being at Annapolis in 1605, then known as Port Royal. These settlers were known as Acadians for having given the name of Acadia to the land they chose for a home.

For over a hundred years Acadia was the scene of strife between the French and the English. With the final conquest of Port Royal by the English in 1710 its name was changed to Annapolis Royal, and its fortifications became known as Fort Anne. An area of 31 acres surrounding the remains of Fort Anne was reserved by the Government of Canada in 1917 as a national historic park. In 1713 the whole of Nova Scotia, with the exception of the Island of Cape Breton, was formally ceded to the English.

In the Seven Years' War Louisburg was captured after a stubborn resistance. One of the most distinguished British officers in that conflict was Wolfe, afterwards the hero of the Plains of Abraham. With the fall of Louisburg the Island of Cape Breton was surrendered, also St. Jean, now known as Prince Edward Island. The Treaty of Paris, by which Canada was ceded to Britain, also transferred these islands to the British Crown.

Nova Scotia in the early days had no House of Assembly. The Governor chose twelve of the leading citizens of Annapolis as a Council to act with him in making the laws. The Governor and Council also acted as a Court of Justice to try offenders. Parliamentary government in Canada was first established in Nova Scotia, its first Assembly meeting at Halifax on October 7th, 1758. It consisted of twenty-two members.

The province received a large number of the United Empire Loyalists from New England at the time of the American Revolution. During these years the immigration to the Maritime Provinces amounted to about thirty thousand. As early as 1773 Scotch immigrants began to arrive and in one year not less than thirteen hundred settled in Pictou County. Between 1791 and 1828 twenty-five thousand Scotch settlers found their way to the beautiful island of Cape Breton. On July 1st, 1867, the province entered the Canadian Confederation.

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Montreal to Liverpool 2760, Glasgow 2693, Queenstown 2735, Southampton 3062, Antwerp 3281, Hamburg 3548 m.
ST LAWRENCE
GULF OF ST LAWRENCE
Anticosti I.
Egg Island
Pt Caribou
Trinity Bay
Pte des Monts
C. St Nicholas
Manitouagan Pt
Bersimis Pt
C. Colombier
Laval Bay
Pt au Nanfrage
Metis Beach
Ste Flavie
Mont Joli
Ste Luce
Father Pt
Barnaby I.
Rimouski
Bic I.
C. Orignal
Bic
St Fabien
St Simon
St Mathieu
Trois Pistoles
St Trancoise
St Jean de Dieu
St Cyprien
St Jacques
Aubut
Glengyne
Beau L.
St Francis
Fort Kent
Connors
Eagle L.
St John
Cross L.
Van Buren
St Leonard
Grand Falls
Grand River
Green River
Edmundston
Long L.
Cod Caplin
Cod Herring
Salmon
Rapids
Falls 18' & 45'
Falls 12' & 20'
Fall 60'
Fall 35'
Fall 30'
Outarde B.
Bersimis R.
Manicouagan R.
Rimouski R.
Metis R.
Matane R.
Matapedia R.
Restigouche R.
Upsalquitch R.
Jacquet R.
Nepisiguit R.
Tobique R.
Green R.
Kedgwick R.
Five Finger
Hammond
Robinson
Kedgwick North Branch
Millerville
Matapedia
Campbellton
Dalhousie
Escuminac
Millstream
Cross Point
Metis Lakes
Milnikek
Causapscal
Amqui
Val Brillant
Silvabec
Tarragon
Matane
Ste Felicite
Grosses Roches
Anse du Four
Long Pt
Mt Bayfield 3471'
Mt Logan 3708'
Mt Jacques Cartier 4350
Terrace Mts 1957'
Cap Chat
Capucins
Ste Anne des Monts
Ste Anne
Riviere à la Martre
Pt Tourelle
Riviere à Claude
Mont Louis
C. Macsonnin
Pt de Chasse
Anse Pleureuse
Marsh Bay
C. Magdalen
Grande Anse
Grande Vallée
Fall 62'
Fame Point
Anse au Vallon
Fox Cove
Fox River
Griffin Cove
C. Rosier
Gaspe
Douglastown
Gaspe River
Gaspe Bay
C. Gaspe
St John
Matapedia R.
Barachois
Pt St Peter
Mal Baie
Peace
Bonaventure I.
Anse à Beaufils
Cap d'Espoir
Grand River
Lit. Pabos
Pabos R.
Chandler
Newport
Pte au Maquereau
Port Daniel
C. Loup Marin
Cascapedia R.
New Richmond
Captan
Bonaventure
Bonaventure R.
Caspebiac
St Godfroi
New Carlisle
Pte Miscou
Miscou I.
Miscou Hr
Myra Pt
Shippigan I.
Shippigan
Pokemouche
Caraquet Bay
Caraquet
Tracadie
Portage River
Barreau Pt
Neguac
Neguac I.
Portage I.
MIRAMICHI BAY
Fox I.
Escuminac Pt
North Point
Sea Cow Pond
Nail Pond
Belledune Pt
Belledune
Nipisiquit Bay
Pokeshaw
Petit Rocher
Nigadu R.
Tetagouche R.
Jacquet River
Nash Cr.
New Mills
Campbellton
Herron I.
Smelts
Mackerel
Herring
Cod
Lobsters
Oysters
Smelts
Salmon
Timber and Pulpwood
Fish and Game plentiful
Mixed farming
Timber and Pulpwood
Timber and Pulpwood
Timber and Pulpwood

NEW BRUNSWICK
AND PART OF
QUEBEC
Statute Miles, 27 = 1 inch
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
LEGEND
Canadian National Railways
Canadian Pacific Railway
Other railways
Steamship Routes
Resources
Timber
County Boundaries
NEW BRUNSWICK
YORK
SUNBURY
QUEENS
KENT
WESTMORLAND
ALBERT
KINGS
QUEENS
CHARLOTTE
RESTIGOUCHE
NORTHUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND
FREDERICTON
SAINT JOHN
Moncton
Bay of FUNDY
Grand Manan I.
Deer I.
Campobello I.
Long I.
Brier I.
Prepared by
Department of the Interior.
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NEW BRUNSWICK

Legislative Building, Fredericton, New Brunswick

THE Province of New Brunswick comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, which is slightly less than the State of Maine. It is bounded on three sides by the sea, and has a coast line of about 600 miles, deeply indented with bays and fine harbours. The province was originally one vast forest, much of which still remains, but it is interspersed with lakes and a network of rivers, some of considerable size. It is mostly a rolling country of no great elevation, but in the north mountainous ridges rise to 2,700 feet above sea level. The scenery is both picturesque and varied. The province is crossed from northwest to southwest by the noble river St. John, widely known as "The Rhine of America," which, in its course of more than 400 miles, runs through a fertile and delightful country, famed for its scenic beauty. It was on the shore of this river, opposite what is now the site of the city of Fredericton, that the earliest settlers in the province made their homes; and since that time several towns and numerous villages have come into existence along its course. The St. John River joins the Bay of Fundy at the city of Saint John, where it forms one of Canada's most important harbours.

Next in importance to the St. John River is the Miramichi, which, rising on the western side of the province, follows a devious course northeasterly for more than 220 miles, for a great part through the forests, until it empties itself into the Northumberland Straits, forming at its mouth a splendid harbour, accessible to ocean-going vessels at all stages of the tide. Near the mouth of this river are the thriving towns of Newcastle and Chatham. The Restigouche River also runs through a heavily wooded country for about one hundred miles, emptying into Bay Chaleur.

Each of these large rivers possesses many tributaries, and there are several other rivers of lesser note, all of which teem with a variety of fish, from the lordly salmon to the tiny minnow. The St. Croix River, which forms a part of the western boundary of the province, is navigable almost to its source. In the days of the early settlers these rivers naturally formed the main highways of communication, but the construction of railways and roads has left them, as a means of travel, almost entirely unused.

The coast line of New Brunswick along the Bay of Fundy is not high, but is bold and rocky. In Chaleur Bay there is neither rock nor shoal as a hindrance to navigation. The soil, especially in the river basins, is very fertile.

Climate. Although the province is small and is surrounded on three sides by the sea, the climate lacks the humidity that might naturally be expected. There are no very great extremes of temperature, and the variations of heat and cold are in no sense trying. While the thermometer occasionally drops below zero the dryness of the atmosphere takes much of the coldness away, leaving only a healthy, bracing feeling in the air. Similarly, with the thermometer at 100° in the shade, the heat is not so oppressive as it is in some countries at only 80°. The snowfall varies in different parts of the province from two to six or more feet in depth. It makes excellent roads for sleighing, and is of great value to those engaged in getting timber out of the woods.

Agriculture. This is the basic industry of the province, and as such, is especially fostered and encouraged by the Government. The soil and climate are admirably adapted to the growing of crops, the breeding of live stock, the production of butter and cheese, and fruit growing. The winter's frosts, which enter the ground to a depth of three or four feet, serve to aerate the soil and render it friable and easy of cultivation. Although farming operations in New Brunswick cannot be undertaken much before the middle of April, when once vegetation starts, growth is very rapid.

The principal crops grown are wheat, oats, potatoes, turnips, and buckwheat. Wheat has not been very extensively grown in recent years, farmers having found it cheaper to import their flour from Western Canada; but recently there has been evidence pointing to a revival of interest in that crop. To encourage the growing of wheat, the Government pays a portion of the cost of the erection of mills at which it may be ground into flour. Oats and hay are perhaps the two staple crops, but potatoes, to which the soil is especially suited, are very extensively grown, and find ready markets in the West Indies, the Eastern States, and the central provinces of Canada.

Stock raising is receiving much attention, and the importation of pure-bred horses, cattle, sheep and swine by the Government for resale to the farmers is having most satisfactory results in encouraging the raising of high-grade stock. The various agricultural

Farm scene in the St. John River Valley, one of the most beautiful sections in New Brunswick.

societies of the province are encouraged to purchase pure-bred sires, the Government paying a bonus amounting to half the cost of the animals.

The Provincial Government is encouraging dairying and also poultry raising. A dairy school under efficient instructors is maintained by the Government, and agricultural courses are given at various centres at certain seasons of the year, where those farmers who are unable to be away from home for more than a day or two at a time can keep themselves informed on modern methods of farming.

The possibilities of the province as a fruit-growing district are being more and more realized, and horticulture may be said to be only in its infancy. It has been demonstrated that the soil and climate in the St. John Valley will produce apples of excellent quality, and this statement applies also to the smaller fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, etc. Several kinds of plums do well. Several varieties of small fruits grow wild in the woods and prove a source of considerable income to those who gather them.

Saint John, New Brunswick, is an important Atlantic seaport, open all the year round. It is the oldest incorporated city in Canada and the principal centre of commerce in the Province of New Brunswick.

Fishing. With such a large extent of coast line, it is but natural that the value of the fisheries should be considerable. New Brunswick ranks third among the provinces of Canada in this respect. The chief kinds of fish caught are herring, cod, haddock, hake, sardines, salmon, smelts, mackerel, pollock, alewives, shad, trout, scallops, lobsters, and oysters. In New Brunswick are to be found the only sardine canneries in Canada.

Mining. Coal mining, which is an expanding industry in the province, contributes almost one-half the value of New Brunswick's mineral production. Other mineral industries established on a commercial basis produce natural gas and petroleum, gypsum, lime, grindstones and building stones. The coal area of most importance is that situated in the Minto basin at the head of Grand Lake, northeast of Fredericton. Natural gas and oil are produced from numerous wells in the Stoney Creek field near Moncton, while nearby Hillsborough is the location of an important gypsum industry. Gypsum deposits are widespread in southeastern New Brunswick, and iron, antimony, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, manganese, salt, peat and bituminous shales are among other known mineral occurrences scattered over the province.

Manufacturing. While there is perhaps no manufacturing industry of outstanding prominence in the province—outside, of course, of the lumber industry—there are many industrial plants of various kinds which furnish employment for a large number of hands. Among the most important of these may be mentioned the sugar refineries at Saint John; cotton mills at Saint John, Marysville, and St. Stephen; boot and shoe factories at Fredericton; tanneries at Woodstock; stove foundries at Sackville; fish and lobster canneries at Chatham and Blacks Harbour; large stone quarries on the Miramichi, stone from which has been used in the erection of some of the public buildings in Ottawa and elsewhere; iron foundries, wood-working factories, canoe factories, furniture factories, and so on. The province is the fortunate possessor of many valuable water powers. Of these the Grand Falls, on the St. John River, are the largest, forming almost a second Niagara. There is hardly a river that has not water powers in its course that could be used for commercial purposes. It is estimated that over 169,000 horse power is available from these various water powers, while so far about 113,000 horse power only has been developed.

Forests. In New Brunswick 22,000 square miles —nearly 80 per cent. of the land area—are forested

The forests of New Brunswick have produced great quantities of timber for generations. The picture shows lumber ready to load into ships for export.

and practically all of this land is within reach of transportation by water or rail. The virgin timber has to a large extent disappeared as a result of fire and cutting, but the climate and soil are conducive to natural reforestation and rapid growth so that the original stands of trees are being replaced. The principal species of trees in order of abundance are spruce, balsam, white birch, yellow birch, maple, beech, cedar, jack pine, poplar and white pine.

The products of the forest exceed in value those of agriculture, and the forest yields a large proportion of the provincial revenue. Until recently the lumber industry has been the most important manufacturing industry in New Brunswick, but during the last few years the manufacture of pulp and paper has been developed to such an extent that it promises to be the leader. Nearly 140 million board feet of lumber are exported from New Brunswick every year, principally to Great Britain, United States, and the British West Indies.

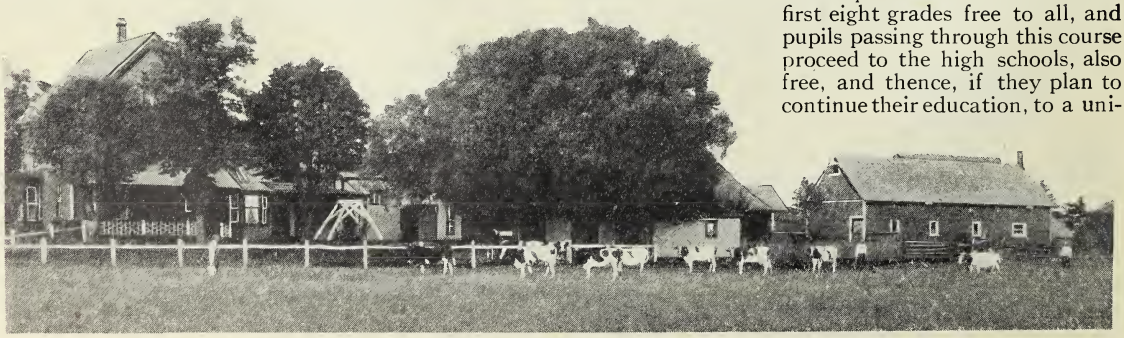
Transportation. The general use of the automobile has resulted in a great interest in improved roads. Many fine roads now connect the principal centres of the province, and the network of highways is being steadily enlarged. On account of the many rivers a large expenditure on bridges is necessary, but the importance of roads to the settlers and the value of the tourist traffic are held to justify these expenditures. There is good water transportation on the St. John and other rivers and, of course, about the coasts of the province.

Two transcontinental railways traverse the province in addition to local lines and afford first-class railway facilities. With the exception of one or two outlying districts, there is no community of any size that is not within easy driving distance of a railway.

Population. The population of New Brunswick, according to the census of 1931, was 408,219, or an average of nearly 15 to the square mile. The majority of these are English speaking, though there are more than 136,000 of French descent, and a few hundred Indians. Most of the inhabitants are Canadian-born, but many have come from the British Isles.

Government. The affairs of the province are administered by a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council, an Executive Council of seven members chosen from the Legislative Assembly, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members, chosen by the people. New Brunswick is represented in the Dominion Parliament by eleven Members of the House of Commons and ten Senators. There is, in addition, a complete system of municipal government.

Education. The educational system of New Brunswick is excellent. Directed and controlled by the Government, it is a matter of State concern, and is undenominational in character. The common school course provides instruction in the first eight grades free to all, and pupils passing through this course proceed to the high schools, also free, and thence, if they plan to continue their education, to a uni-



There is a sure and profitable revenue from dairying in New Brunswick, where good dairy herds are increasing.

versity such as the University of New Brunswick, an institution which is largely maintained by the province, at Fredericton. There is also a Roman Catholic university at Memramcook, and a university maintained by the United Church of Canada at Sackville. At Fredericton is the Provincial Normal School for the training of teachers. Technical training and vocational instruction are also available for those who desire to take advantage of these courses.

Recreation. To those in search of recreation or sport, the Province of New Brunswick, with its unspoiled freshness and natural attractions, makes a special appeal. New Brunswick is bounded on three sides by salt water and along the 600 miles of coast line there are many fine sandy beaches and good harbours. The province is fast coming into prominence as a vacation land. Forest cover to the extent of 12,000,000 acres offers unexcelled opportunities for both big game hunting and bird shooting, and a network of large rivers, lakes and streams abounds with Atlantic silver salmon, trout, landlocked salmon, togue, bass, pickerel and other game fish.

A system of main trunk highways complemented by an auxiliary network of secondary highways makes every part of New Brunswick accessible to the motorist at no inconvenience. New Brunswick's highways are laid out in such a way that tourists may explore the province by any of several well-selected routes and depart without the necessity of travelling twice over the same road.

Organized camps have been established at several points and there are good hotels or places for the accommodation of visitors throughout the province.

Cities and Towns. Fredericton, the capital of the province, is the seat of government, and the commercial centre of the interior, and an educational centre. Here are the Legislative Buildings, the Provincial University, and the Provincial Normal School. The Anglican Cathedral in the city is considered to be one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in the continent. Fredericton is also an important railway centre.

Saint John, the oldest incorporated city in Canada and the centre of the commercial life of the province, divides with Halifax the honour of being the chief winter ports of Eastern Canada. Its harbour is deep, sheltered, and never obstructed by ice, so that it is available for shipping at all times of the year. Here are the "Reversing Falls," which flow one way when the tide is out, and the other way when it is in. The occurrence is unique and is considered one of the natural wonders of the world. Saint John has many large mills, factories, and machine shops, and its wharf and elevator facilities are most extensive. It is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway system on the Atlantic Coast, and has rail connection with all parts of the American continent, and steamship communication with almost every part of the world.

Moncton is the eastern headquarters of the Canadian National Railways system and is an important commercial and industrial city. Among the larger towns in the province are Campbellton, Edmundston, Chatham, Dalhousie, St. Stephen, Newcastle, Bathurst, and Woodstock.

Historical. The authentic history of New Brunswick begins in 1534, when Jacques Cartier first sighted its shores at Escuminac Point, about 35 miles from Chatham, and landed somewhere near. But it was not until 1604 that the coast was carefully explored. On June 24th of that year, Samuel de Champlain and de Monts discovered the River St. John, so named because of the day on which they arrived.

Throughout the 17th century contests for this territory between the English and French were frequent, until in 1710 the former were victorious and three years later obtained Acadia by the Treaty of Utrecht. In 1761 the Tantramar marsh lands about Sackville were colonized by English settlers from Connecticut and Massachusetts. Settlements by Scotch and English at Bathurst and other points along the Gulf Coast were started about 1764. In the following year the territory became the County of Sunbury in the Province of Nova Scotia, and was accorded representation in the House of Assembly at Halifax.

Shortly afterwards the American Revolution broke out, during which the settlement at the mouth of the St. John was loyal. The province remained a British colony, and when in each of the United States, edicts of banishment and laws of confiscation were passed against the persons and property of those who had remained faithful to the British Government during the war, these loyalists, of whom there were about 70,000, came chiefly to Canada. On May 18, 1783, twenty vessels arrived in Saint John harbour and disembarked nearly 3,000 people. The following year saw over 9,000 loyalists in Saint John. In 1784 that portion of Nova Scotia north of the Missaguash became a new province under the name of New Brunswick. Fredericton was made the capital in 1788.

A golf course at St. Andrews by the Sea, New Brunswick. The ancient game is popular throughout Canada.

QUEBEC

Provincial Legislative Building, Quebec City, Quebec.

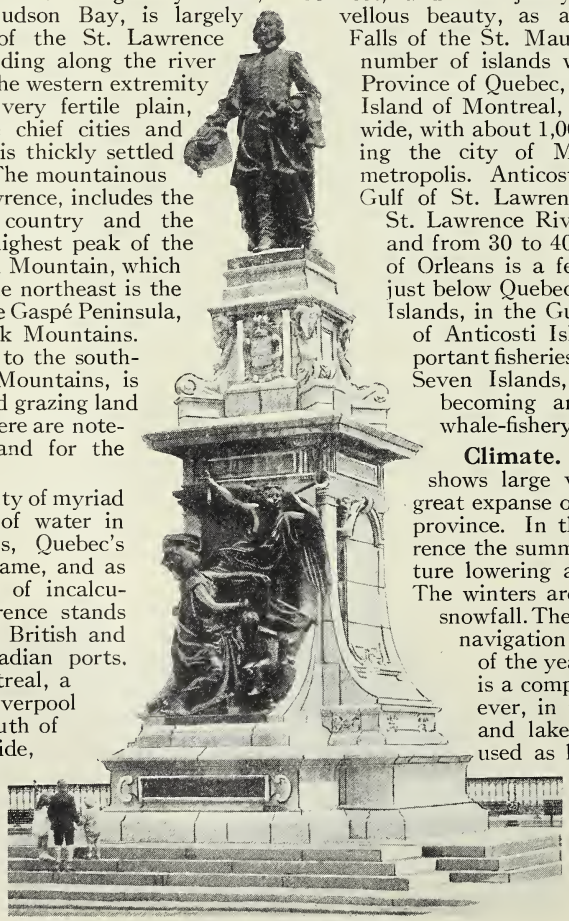
THE St. Lawrence River is the great water highway of the Dominion of Canada, and on both its banks for almost its entire length lies the Province of Quebec, formerly known as Lower Canada. The southern boundaries of the province are the United States and the Provinces of New Brunswick and Ontario, and it stretches as far north as Hudson Strait. To the east, Labrador separates it from the Atlantic, while Ontario and Hudson Bay form its western limit. For about 400 miles the province borders the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Strait of Belle Isle separates its far eastern portion from Newfoundland. Its area is 594,534 square miles, and it extends from east to west a distance of 1,350 miles. Some 50,000 square miles lie south of the St. Lawrence.

The entire region north of the Saguenay River, between Labrador and Hudson Bay, is largely unexplored. The valley of the St. Lawrence includes the lowlands extending along the river from the city of Quebec to the western extremity of the province. It is a very fertile plain, in which are situated the chief cities and towns of the province, and is thickly settled with industrious farmers. The mountainous region, south of the St. Lawrence, includes the Notre Dame Mountains country and the Eastern Townships. The highest peak of the Notre Dame range is Sutton Mountain, which rises over 3,000 feet. To the northeast is the high, forest-clad region of the Gaspé Peninsula, in which are the Shickshock Mountains. In the Eastern Townships, to the southeast of the Notre Dame Mountains, is some of the best farming and grazing land in Canada, and the lakes there are noteworthy for their beauty and for the surrounding scenery.

Notwithstanding the beauty of myriad picturesque inland bodies of water in the Laurentian Mountains, Quebec's rivers far exceed them in fame, and as highways of commerce are of incalculable value. The St. Lawrence stands foremost, and brings much British and Continental trade to Canadian ports, for it is navigable to Montreal, a city 300 miles nearer Liverpool than is New York. The mouth of the St. Lawrence is 26 miles wide, and its length from Lake Ontario to the Island of Anticosti is 680 miles.

The Ottawa River drains an area of 80,000 square miles, and after flowing 600 miles, throughout a great part of its course forming the boundary between the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, empties into the St. Lawrence River by four mouths, forming the Island of Montreal and other islands. By means of two small canals the Ottawa is navigable from Montreal to the city of Ottawa, and at this city, where it narrows into the Chaudière Falls, it is intersected by the Rideau Canal, which connects with Lake Ontario.

The Saguenay River drains the waters of beautiful Lake St. John, and the grandeur of the scenery throughout the sixty miles which are navigable for large steamers proclaims it one of the most inspiring scenes of Nature's handiwork. The St. Maurice River winds 400 miles through well-wooded country to the St. Lawrence River, at the city of Three Rivers, while the Richelieu River, by means of the canal above Chambly, forms a passage-way for boats from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, and thence down the Hudson River to New York. The falls of the Montmorency River, easily accessible for tourists from Quebec, six miles distant, make a single leap of 250 feet, and are justly famed for their marvellous beauty, as are also the Shawinigan Falls of the St. Maurice River. Of the large number of islands which form a part of the Province of Quebec, the most important is the Island of Montreal, 32 miles long by 11 miles wide, with about 1,000,000 inhabitants, including the city of Montreal, the commercial metropolis. Anticosti Island is located in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, and is 135 miles long and from 30 to 40 miles in width. The Isle of Orleans is a fertile spot, 21 miles long, just below Quebec City, and the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south of Anticosti Island, possess, besides important fisheries, large deposits of gypsum. Seven Islands, off the north shore, is becoming an important timber and whale-fishery centre.



Statue of Samuel de Champlain, on Dufferin Terrace, Quebec City, overlooking the River St. Lawrence. He founded the city in 1608.

Climate. The climate of Quebec shows large variations because of the great expanse of territory covered by the province. In the valley of the St. Lawrence the summers are hot, the temperature lowering as the sea is approached. The winters are cold, with an abundant snowfall. The St. Lawrence is unfitted for navigation during about five months of the year by reason of ice. There is a compensating advantage, however, in the freezing of the rivers and lakes, as in winter they are used as highways for sleighs, and a load 40 per cent. greater can be hauled over the snow and river roads. Thus the winter season is of great advantage in lumbering and mining—two very important industries in this province.

Agriculture. In most seasons large quantities of hay and oats are exported; live stock, bacon, beef, eggs, butter, and especially cheese, are also shipped abroad to the value of millions of dollars yearly. Apples, plums, and melons are produced in large quantities, together with many varieties of small fruits. A substantial revenue is realized annually from the maple trees in sugar and syrup. The raising of live stock is an important industry, but dairying is the outstanding branch of agriculture. Millions of pounds of tobacco are grown every year.

Manufacturing. Quebec ranks next to Ontario in the amount and value of its manufactures. There is abundant waterpower almost everywhere in the province, which, near Montreal and Quebec, at Shawinigan, Valleyfield, and other places is being harnessed for commercial purposes. The chief manufactures are pulp and paper; electric light and power; cotton yarn and cloth; non-ferrous metal smelting; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; women's factory clothing; petroleum products; leather boots and shoes; slaughtering and meat packing, and men's factory clothing.

One of the thrills offered to visitors to Montreal is to shoot the Lachine Rapids in the St. Lawrence River on the Steamer "Rapids Prince".

Forests. In Quebec the forests, next to agriculture, are the chief source of wealth. The total area of forest is estimated to be 373,500 square miles, of which 213,500 square miles carry merchantable and accessible timber and 90,000 square miles young growth within the reach of transportation. Spruce comprises one-half of the total stand, but there are large quantities of white birch, yellow birch, jack pine, poplar, balsam, maple, white pine and red pine.

The pulp and paper industry is the most important manufacturing industry in the province. More than one-half of the paper manufactured in Canada is made in Quebec. Most of the paper and also some of the pulp is exported to the United States, but a considerable quantity of paper goes to Great Britain. Over 1,840,000 cords of pulp wood are consumed annually, and the products of the pulp and paper industry are valued at over $63,000,000.

Quebec ranks next to British Columbia in lumber exports, which also go mainly to the United States and Great Britain. The annual value of the lumber, lath and shingles manufactured is over $15,000,000.

Agriculture is the principal industry in Quebec. This is a typical view of a section of productive farming country in the province.

Mining. Quebec is a very important producer of gold and copper, and provides nearly two-thirds of the world's production of asbestos. Though value-outputs of both gold and copper now exceed asbestos, it is for the latter product that the province is especially renowned. The chief centre of the producing area in the Eastern Townships is Thetford Mines. Export shipments of asbestos reach a score of countries.

At Noranda is one of North America's foremost copper smelters, distinguished for a production of gold that is even more valuable than that of copper. The district has other important mines producing gold, and there is some production of silver, while important zinc resources await further development.

Quebec is one of the leading provinces in the production of cement, clay products, lime, building stones and other structural products; accounts for the entire Canadian production of magnesitic dolomite, soapstone and titanium ore, also the bulk of the mica, feldspar and iron oxides, and numbers quartz, sulphur, selenium, graphite and mineral waters among its varied mineral products.

Fishing. The principal fish caught in the coastal waters are cod, lobsters, herring, salmon, smelts and mackerel, and the inland waters abound in trout, pickerel, whitefish, eels, herring, pike and sturgeon. The eel fisheries of Quebec are the most important in Canada, and the cod fisheries are second only to Nova Scotia.

Transportation. The Province of Quebec is well provided with railways. The headquarters of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway are at Montreal, and various lines of these railways connect Montreal with Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Quebec, Saint John, Halifax, and New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, and other United States cities. The Quebec Bridge —one of the world's greatest bridges — over the River St. Lawrence, a few miles from Quebec City, couples up the eastern section of the Canadian National System with the western lines, and makes possible a direct connection between Halifax and Vancouver or Prince

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Clay Belt
Timber and Pulpwood
Mixed Farming
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ONTARIO
PONTIAC
GATINEAU
LABELLE
PAPINEAU
ALGONQUIN PARK
RENFREW
ARGENTEUIL
PRESCOTT
RUSSELL
DUNDAS
STORMONT
GLENGARRY
Haileybury
Cobalt
New Liskeard
Ville Marie
Temiskaming
Timagami
North Bay
Nipissing
Callander
Sturgeon Falls
Cache Bay
Pembroke
Renfrew
Arnprior
Bell Ottawa
Smiths Falls
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Gatineau River
Lièvre River
Black River
Coulonge River
Mattawa R.
Montreal River
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Round L.
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Mont Laurier
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Gatineau R.
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Antoine R.
Mattawa
Nipissing Junction
Callander
Trout Creek
Golden Valley
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Peninsular L.
Ferguson L.
Kirkpatrick L.
Maganetawan R.
Ascaloon L.
Trout L.
Cedar L.
Traverse L.
Chalk River
Petawawa
Achray
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Rutherglen
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Whitefish Lake
Rutherglen
Stonecliff
Moorlake
Joachim Rapids
Allumette L.
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Waltham
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Fort Coulonge
Campbell Bay
Portage du Fort
Quyon
Shawville
Clarendon
Bristol
Masham
Wakefield
Cantley
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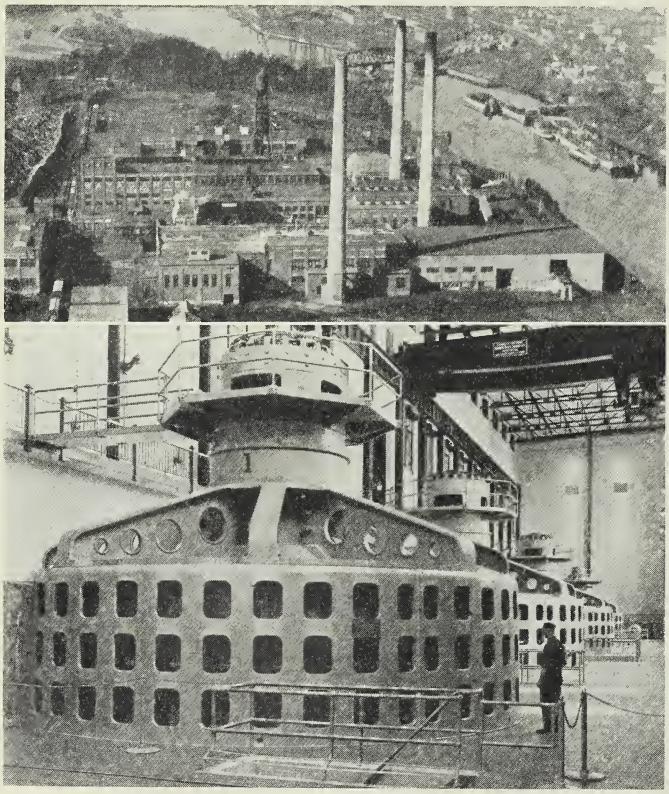
Department of the Interior.

Rupert. By its line which traverses the province from east to west and connects at Cochrane, Ontario, with the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, the National System plays an important part in opening up a vast and rich territory. It also runs to the Rouyn mining field and the Lake St. John country, and to Murray Bay on the north shore and Gaspé on the south shore of the St. Lawrence. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs from Saint John, New Brunswick, through the Eastern Townships of Quebec to Montreal, and then westward via Ottawa, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Banff to Vancouver. The same railway has an elaborate system of branch lines throughout the province, which connect with through lines to Toronto and all parts of the Dominion and the United States. There are also a number of other railway companies, with lines running in various directions, especially in the extreme eastern section of the province.

Both Montreal and Quebec are connected by steamship during the summer months with all parts of the world. The St. Lawrence route, by reason of its shortness and beauty, is a favourite both for freight and passengers proceeding to Europe and other parts of the world.

Population. About five-sixths of the population of Quebec, which according to the latest census was 2,874,255, are descendants of the original French settlers and speak the French language as their native tongue. The remaining one-sixth, chiefly of British descent, are found principally in Montreal and other cities and towns, and in the Eastern Townships.

Government. The government of Quebec is in the hands of a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council, a Legislative Council of 24 members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a Legislative Assembly of 90 members elected by the people, and an Executive Council of 13 members chosen from the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The province is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 65 Members of the House of Commons and 24 Senators. There is a complete system of municipal government, the municipalities having large powers.



The manufacture of paper is one of Canada's most important industries. Upper: A pulp and paper factory in the Province of Quebec. Lower: The rivers of Canada are capable of producing over thirty-three million horsepower of electric energy, and are of great industrial and domestic value. A typical Canadian hydro-electric power plant.

Education. The schools of the Province of Quebec, both elementary and superior, are either Roman Catholic or Protestant, and the courses of study and regulations are framed by the Roman Catholic and Protestant Committees of the Council of Public Instruction for their respective schools, but both are administered by the Department of Education. The local school boards are elected by the ratepayers; the local religious majority, whether Protestant or Catholic, elects a board of five commissioners, and the local religious minority elects a board of three trustees. This plan of complete freedom as to religion and language works well throughout the province.

The chief universities are McGill—anundenominational institution at Montreal — Laval University at Quebec and the University of Montreal at Montreal. At Ste. Anne de Bellevue the late Sir William Macdonald founded and endowed an immense agricultural college, now affiliated with McGill University. The training of teachers for the Protestant schools of the province is also carried on at Macdonald College. In connection with Montreal University the Trappist Fathers maintain an agricultural school at Oka, and another at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière is the property of the classical college of that name and is affiliated with Laval University. The Seminary of Rimouski also maintains an intermediate agricultural school.

Bishop's College at Lennoxville is an Anglican University, and has connected with it a school modelled after the public schools of England. There are several normal schools in the province. The largest technical schools are those built at Montreal and Quebec by the Provincial Government.

Recreation. No province in Canada surpasses Quebec in its advantages for sportsmen. Thousands visit the province annually during the hunting and fishing season for the enjoyment they obtain in following their favourite pursuit. The forests, especially in the northern part, abound in game, both fur-bearing and otherwise; the rivers and streams teem with fish, while wild game fowl are very plentiful. In the Laurentides National Park, a district of 3,565 square miles north of Quebec City, moose and

Gold and copper mine at Noranda, Quebec. Canada is one of the greatest gold-producing countries in the world.

deer are plentiful and there is good fishing in the many streams. Nearly 200,000 square miles of territory in Quebec have been set apart by the Legislature both for forest reserve and for the preservation of fish and game.

The magnificent scenery to be found along the St. Lawrence and others of the rivers of Quebec, and along the shores of the lakes, both large and small, attracts many visitors during the summer months. Murray Bay and Tadoussac, in the Lower St. Lawrence, are favourite summer resorts.

Cities and Towns. The Dominion's largest city and its commercial metropolis is Montreal, which holds a commanding position relative to both ocean and river navigation. Though 1,000 miles inland, large ocean steamers anchor at its wharves in summer, and the Lachine Canal and connecting waterways give access to the commerce of the Great Lakes. The city is a great railway centre, being the headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railways, and is connected by several lines with all parts of Canada and the United States. Nestling at the foot of Mount Royal, from which it derives its name, Montreal stretches along the river front, forming a most pleasant spectacle to visitors approaching by the River St. Lawrence. The harbour of Montreal, in extent and equipment, is one of the finest in the world; it is Canada's chief gateway for the export and import trade of the country. Almost every Canadian industry finds representation in the city's marts of trade. Montreal offers exceptional educational advantages, from primary to professional and religious instruction, and there are several well-equipped hospitals and many philanthropic institutions. Its public buildings, churches, hospitals, and the homes of its financial institutions are among the finest in Canada. The population of Montreal according to the census of 1931 was 818,577.

The making of maple syrup and maple sugar is an important industry in the Province of Quebec.

Crowning with its citadel the bold and precipitous front of Cape Diamond, Quebec is one of the most picturesque cities of America. In the winding streets, narrow and steep, of the old lower town are still found the strong stone houses built before General Wolfe's spectacular taking of the city in the historic battle of the Plains of Abraham. The capital of the province, it has a population of about 130,000, largely

QUEBEC
Statute Miles 145 = 1 inch
50 0 100 200
LEGEND
Canadian National Railways
Canadian Pacific Railway
Other Railways
Resources ..... Timber
80 75 70 65 60 55
60 55 50 45
HUDSON BAY
JAMES BAY
Hudson Strait
Baffin Is.
Charles I.
Mansel I.
Resolution I.
C. Chidley
Akpatok I.
Ungava Bay
Payne L.
Ottawa Is.
Portland Promontory
Sleepers
King George Is.
Belcher Is.
Richmond Gulf
L. Minto
Leaf R.
Koksoak R.
George R.
W. P. (undev.)
Kaniapiskau
L. Manuan
Furs
Lower Seal Lakes
Upper Seal L.
Clearwater L.
Little Whale R.
Great Whale R.
Apiskigamish L.
Fort George
Egg L.
Sandy L.
Kaniapiskau R.
Pentsikapau L.
Dyke L.
Mishikamau L.
COAST OF LABRADOR
Hamilton River
Grand Falls
Northwest River
Lake Melville
Hamilton Inlet
Rigolet
Sandwich B.
Cartwright
C. St. Lewis
Eskimo R.
St. Augustin R.
Strait of Belle Isle
Cod
Salmon
Hebron
Okkak
Nain
Zoar
Hopedale
Ramah
Seniek B.
Fraser R.
Comb R.
Opinaca R.
Nichikun L.
Iron
Eastmain
Eastmain River
W. P. (undev.)
Rupert River
W. P. (undev.)
Pletipi L.
Pulpwood
Ashuanipi L.
Ithkonak L.
Romaine R.
Natashkwan R.
St. Augustin
Moisie R.
Timber and Pulpwood
Iron
Mingan Feldspar
W. P. (undev.)
Mingan Is.
Seven Is.
Salmon
Cod
C. Whittle
Bonne B.
Anticosti I.
East Cape
Gulf of St. Lawrence
NEWFOUNDLAND
St. George Bay
C. Ray
Port aux Basques
Magdalen Is.
North C.
Cape Breton I.
Sydney
Louisburg
Prince Edward I.
Charlottetown
I. Madame
Strait of Canso
NEW BRUNSWICK
Moncton
Fredericton
Pictou
Truro
NOVA SCOTIA
Halifax
Windsor
Annapolis
Bay of Fundy
Saint John
Lunenburg
Yarmouth
Shelburne
C. Sable
Sable I.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Matane
Gaspé Basin
C. Gaspé
Perce
Herring
Cod
Timber
Zinc
Lead
Campbellton
Baie de Chaleur
Salmon
Bathurst
Dalbeau
Persimis
Rimouski
Rivière du Loup
Edmundston
Gentham
Metapedia R.
Matapedia L.
Restigouche R.
Smelts
Herring River
Timber
Pulpwood
Game
Fish
Lead
Quebec
Levis
Three Rivers
Montreal
Ottawa
Pembroke
Mattawa
North Bay
Timiskaming
L. Kipawa
Ottawa R.
Gatineau R.
Lièvre R.
Mont Laurier
Aylmer
Hull
Farming
Silver
Gold
Copper
Nickel
Asbestos
Thetford Mines
Arthabaska
Sherbrooke
Drummondville
Valleyfield
Cornwall
Brockville
Kingston
Perth
St. Lawrence R.
Champlain L.
L. Ontario
U. S. A.
Portland
Prepared by Department of the Interior.
Mistassini L.
Lake Albanel
Mistassini R.
Waswanipi L.
Mattagami L.
Nottaway R.
Bell R.
Harricana R.
Abitibi R.
Shabogama L.
Taschereau
Chicobi
Chicobi R.
Obatogamau L.
Obatogamau R.
Chibougamau
Chapais
Roberval
Lake St. John
St. Maurice
La Tuque
Murray Bay
Saguenay R.
Chicoutimi
Tadoussac
Jacques Cartier R.
Portneuf
Lotbinière
Megantic
Farming
Timber
Pulpwood
Fish
Game
Lead
Zinc
Copper
Gold
Nickel
Asbestos
Mica
Feldspar
Iron
Moisie
Mingan
Natashkwan
Romaine R.
Ashuanipi L.
Ithkonak L.
Pentsikapau L.
Dyke L.
Mishikamau L.

of French descent. Its fine Legislative Buildings are situated in extensive grounds, and the Court House, City Hall, and other structures for municipal use are all noteworthy. Laval University has there its headquarters in imposing buildings. Montmorency Falls, a few miles distant, provide electric power for domestic and industrial use. All the larger railways connect Quebec with Montreal and the Maritime Provinces. A few miles above the city, the eighth marvel of the world, the Quebec Bridge, spans the St. Lawrence. The celebrated shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, close by, attracts thousands of visitors annually.

One of the principal streets in Sherbrooke, a progressive industrial centre in the Eastern Townships, Quebec.

Hull, on the Ottawa River, situated on the north bank of the river opposite Ottawa, the Capital of Canada, is a lumber and paper manufacturing centre, with a population which numbers about 30,000. Three bridges across the Ottawa River connect it with Ottawa. The forceful and picturesque water-power of the Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers furnishes propelling force for the electric railways and power for the lighting system, as well as for the sawmills, pulp mills, paper and other factories located in both Hull and Ottawa.

Sherbrooke, located in the Eastern Townships, possesses decided advantages as an industrial centre. The city is at the confluence of the Magog and St. Francis Rivers, the source of great electric power which is utilized for its industries. One hundred miles south-east of Montreal, and on five railway lines, it is accessible from all the larger centres of the East, and one night's journey from Portland, Boston and New York. Sherbrooke has many factories, several of which are branches of United States firms. The principal products are silk hose, gloves and underwear, yard silk, woollen goods, tire fabrics, scales, valves and jacks, locomotive super-heaters, mining machinery, air drills and compressors, structural steel, rubber goods, jewelry, watch-cases, mesh bags, reed fibre, carpets, box toes, patent medicines, manganese steel castings, etc. The most extensive asbestos mines in the world are located in this district. Much asbestos, woodpulp, maple sugar, and manufactured goods are exported abroad.

Three Rivers, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and St. Maurice Rivers, 72 miles southwest of Quebec City and 92 miles northeast of Montreal, is another important manufacturing city. Its chief industries are cotton, pulp and paper mills, lumbering, textile factories and shipyards. It is the centre of a productive farming country and a port of growing importance. It is one of the oldest cities in Canada. St. Hyacinthe, Valleyfield and Sorel also have several large manufacturing establishments.

One of the most interesting and historic towns in the province is St. Anne de Bellevue, where Macdonald Agricultural College, one of the best equipped institutions of its kind, is located. Two great rivers, the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, meet at this point. It was here that Dollard and his fearless little band defended Montreal against the Iroquois in 1660. He frustrated the intention of the Iroquois warriors, but not before he had consecrated with his own life the spot on which he fell. Later, when the commerce of the country was measured by the quintals of fish and the bales of fur produced, it was to this "Gateway," as St. Anne was known, that the merchants of Montreal, Quebec, New York, and Boston journeyed with their wares, which they exchanged for furs on the opening of navigation each year.

Tom Moore, the famous Irish poet, visited St. Anne in 1804, and "The Canadian Boat Song" is one result of his visit. The first verse of this poem reads:

"Faintly as tolls the evening chime,
Our voices keep tune and our oars keep time.
Soon as the woods on shore look dim,
We'll sing at Ste. Anne's our parting hymn.
Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near and the daylight's past."

A bird's-eye view of a section of Montreal.

ONTARIO

Provincial Legislative Building, Toronto, Ontario.

THE Province of Ontario consists of an extensive territory, comprising 412,582 square miles. It is over 1,000 miles in its greatest length by 885 miles in its greatest breadth, and in area is more than four times the size of Great Britain and is almost equal to the combined areas of the six New England States, together with New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Lying between Quebec on the east and Manitoba on the west, the province is divided into two main geographical divisions—Old Ontario, well settled, with important agriculture and industries; and Northern Ontario, comprising the extensive northern section of the province, forest-clad and rich in mineral wealth, and with an agriculture of much promise still in the pioneer stage. Northern Ontario is traversed by the Laurentian plateau which stretches east and west across the country, hence its watershed is either southward to the Great Lakes or northward to Hudson Bay.

Old Ontario, which again is subdivided locally into Eastern and Western Ontario, is that portion of the province south of the Ottawa River and Lake Nipissing which lies like a wedge between Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron. Here is a particularly attractive section of country. Generally of clay loam or sandy loam, and well wooded, the area of Old Ontario is for the most part undulated in surface, rich and retentive in soil, good in natural drainage, plentifully supplied with spring water, and with abundant rainfall. The soil yields a great diversity of products, including pasture grasses, all kinds of cereals, a wide range of vegetables, many kinds of the finest marketable apples, small fruits, grapes and peaches. For varied and high class agriculture the natural conditions are ideal, and attractive and fertile farms are everywhere the rule. There are also large and thriving industrial and commercial cities, like Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Windsor, London, Kingston, Peterboro, Brantford, Kitchener, Oshawa, etc., important industrial centres, served by a network of railways, enjoying all the advantages and amenities of the best modern cities, and sending their products not only throughout the Dominion, but to many parts of the world.

Northern Ontario is mainly a region of forests, mineral and agricultural lands, rivers and lakes. There are nearly 200,000,000 acres of forests, abounding in game, rich in timber, and possessing great resources of pulpwood. World-famous for its mines, it has already made of Ontario an important producer of gold and other minerals, although the resources of the country in this direction are still largely unexplored. This section also possesses the great Clay Belt of Northern Ontario, containing many millions of acres of fine farming land. Already considerable districts are well farmed, and have proved that this northern country is well adapted to the production of general farm crops, dairying, and the raising of livestock. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, owned and operated by the Provincial Government, passes through the centre of the new country from North Bay to Moosonee, on James Bay, a distance of 440 miles, and the country is also served by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways.

The St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. If measured from its source to its mouth, the St. Lawrence is one of the longest rivers in the world. It is 2,200 miles in length, and drains a basin of 530,000 square miles, 450,000 of which are in Canada. In its course it expands into five great lakes, four of which touch on Ontario and form part of the boundaries of the province—Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. These four lakes, together with Lake Michigan, which lies wholly within the United States, contain about one-half of the fresh water on the surface of the globe. The importance commercially to Ontario of the Great Lakes and the River St. Lawrence can hardly be over-estimated.

The first great expansion of the St. Lawrence, which really has its rise in the headwaters of the St. Louis River, is Lake Superior, 420 miles long, with an average breadth of 80 miles. The lake receives its main supply from Lake Nipigon, 1,450 square miles in area, through the Nipigon River, but there are other tributaries, such as the Kaministikwia, at the mouth of which are the cities of Fort William and Port Arthur. The shores are rocky and irregular, with numerous islands skirting the coast. Its waters

A farming scene in Ontario, where dairying is one of the most important industries.

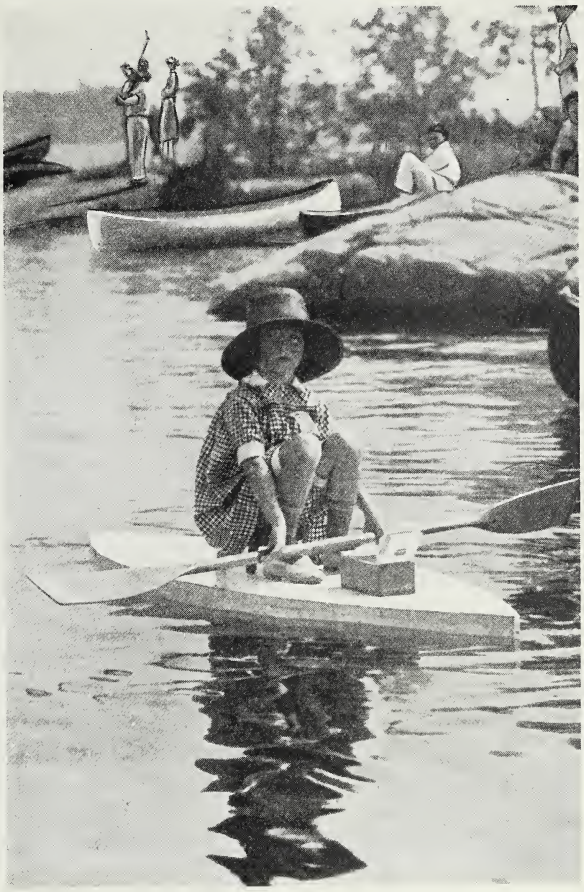
are clear and cold and contain an abundance of fish of various kinds.

Lake Superior empties its waters into Lake Huron through the St. Mary's River, 30 miles in length. The river is navigable throughout its entire course, except at one point, where there is a fall of 22 feet in a distance of three-quarters of a mile. To overcome this obstacle, canals have been constructed, both on the Canadian and the United States side. The Canadian canal is 7,067 feet long, with a breadth of 150 feet, its single lock being 900 feet long and 50 feet wide.

Lake Huron is 270 miles in length with an average breadth of 70 miles, although at its widest part it is 105 miles. Georgian Bay is separated from the lake proper by the Bruce peninsula and the Manitoulin islands. The shores are in some places low, in others rocky. The northern coast of Georgian Bay is rocky and high, but on the east the shore, although rocky, is low. The scenery of the bay is lovely, made even more beautiful by the 20,000 islands which dot its surface. Several important rivers flow into Georgian Bay — the Spanish, Maganetawan, Muskoka, Severn and Nottawasaga, all important for their lumbering operations. At its southern extremity Lake Huron discharges its waters into Lake St. Clair, through the River St. Clair, 30 miles in length and navigable throughout. The lake, 25 miles long by 25 miles wide, is very shallow, so that, as an aid to navigation, a channel 20 feet deep and 300 feet wide is kept open by dredging. Its waters are muddy and the coast is low and marshy. The Detroit River, 32 miles long, carries the waters of Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie.

Lake Erie, the shallowest of the Great Lakes, is 250 miles long with an average width of 38 miles. The shores are low, and, owing to its shallowness, the lake is much disturbed by storms. The chief ports are Port Colborne, Port Dover, and Port Stanley.

Lake Erie empties into Lake Ontario through the Niagara River, 33 miles in length, with a descent of 326 feet in its course. About half-way between the two lakes the rapids commence, and here the descent is 55 feet in three-quarters of a mile. On the Canadian side of the river there is a drop of 167 feet at the falls and a further drop of 85 feet in the gorge below. In order that large ships may pass between Lakes Ontario and Erie, the Dominion Government has constructed the new Welland Ship Canal, 25 miles in length, at a cost of about $120,000,000.



Paddling her own canoe on an Ontario lake.

Lake Ontario is 190 miles long with an average breadth of 55 miles. The shores are low, the greatest height being near Toronto. It receives numerous tributaries, though none of them are of any great importance. The principal harbours are Hamilton on Burlington Bay, Toronto on Toronto Bay, Belleville on the Bay of Quinte, Cobourg, Port Hope, Whitby, and Kingston at the extreme east.

At the beginning of the St. Lawrence proper is the group of islands scattered up and down the river for forty miles, known as the Thousand Islands, a favorite resort for tourists. Near Prescott, rapids begin to appear, which are overcome by locks; these, however, are used mainly in the ascent of the river. From this point on to Montreal there are numerous canals, the most important of which are the Long Sault, Cedar, Cascade and Lachine. By means of the canals, built and maintained by the Dominion Government, vessels of a moderate draught can pass from Lake Superior to Montreal, and thence along the river to the Atlantic Ocean itself.

A country road in Eastern Ontario.

Climate. There is a wide variation in the climate of Ontario, the Great Lakes and Hudson Bay exerting marked influence in the different sections. Southern Ont-

LAKE HURON
GEORGIAN BAY
LAKE ERIE
MICHIGAN
Sudbury
Feldspar
Whitefish
Pickerel
Trout
Herring
Perch
Sturgeon
Carp
Corn
Tobacco
Wheat
Fall Wheat
Oats
Barley
Hay
Potatoes
Fruit
Gas
Oil
Salt
Sault Ste. Marie to Sarnia 234 m.
Sault Ste. Marie to
Midland 23½m.
D.H. 212 m.
Collingwood 42m.
Tullibee 28m.
Windsor to Port Colborne 210 m.
Pelee Island
Pelee I.
Manitoulin Island
Owen Sound
Collingwood
Midland
Penetanguishene
Barrie
Orillia
Goderich
Stratford
Kitchener
Guelph
Galt
Brantford
Woodstock
Sarnia
Chatham
Windsor
St. Thomas
Port Stanley
Port Dover
Hamilton
Toronto
Oshawa
Port Hope
Cobourg
Peterborough
Lindsay
Bracebridge
Huntsville
Parry Sound
North Bay
Sturgeon Falls
Cobalt
Haileybury
New Liskeard
Kirkland Lake
Timiskaming
Temagami
Nipissing
Algoma
Manitoulin
Georgian Bay
Lake Simcoe
Muskoka Lakes
Kawartha Lakes
Trent Canal
Welland Canal
Erie Canal
Chautauqua L.
Jamestown
Erie
Presque Isle Bay
Conneaut
Ashtabula
Fredonia
Dunkirk
Westfield
Mayville
Chautauqua L.
Crie
Pt. Pelee
Stony Pt.
Raisin Pt.
Leamington
Kingsville
Harrow
Amherstburg
Essex
Romney
Wheatley
Blenheim
Chatham
Ridgetown
Morpeth
Pt. aux Pins
Pt. Edward
Pt. Lambton
Sombra
Courtright
Marine City
Algonac
Mt. Clemens
Port Huron
Lapeer
Detroit
St. Clair
Lake St. Clair
Belle River
Stony Point
Wallaceburg
Dresden
Thamesville
Highgate
Kerwood
Petrolia
Oil Springs
Oil Springs Junction
Wyoming
Corunna
Sarnia
Port Huron
Lambton
Middlesex
Elgin
Norfolk
Oxford
Brant
Wentworth
Lincoln
Welland
Haldimand
Norfolk
Port Dover
Port Rowan
Port Burwell
Port Stanley
Port Talbot
Port Bruce
Port Stanley
Long Point Bay
Point Pelee
Kettle Pt.
Stony Pt.
Raisin Pt.
Pt. Pelee
Pt. Clark
Pt. Douglas
Pt. Elgin
Pt. Albert
Pt. Sydney
Pt. Edward
Pt. Pelee
Pt. aux Pins

ONTARIO
Statute Miles, 33 = 1 inch
0 10 20 30 40 50 60
LEGEND
Canadian National Railways
Canadian Pacific Railway
Other railways
Steamship Routes
Resources
Timber
County Boundaries
NORTHERN ONTARIO
Statute Miles, 120=1 inch
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160
Prepared by
Department of the Interior.
78
77
76
75
46
45
44
43
42
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
NEW YORK
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE ERIE
Ottawa River
Pembroke
Renfrew
Arnprior
Hull
OTTAWA
Smiths Falls
Brockville
Prescott
Cornwall
PETERBOROUGH
Lindsay
Belleville
KINGSTON
Port Hope
Cobourg
Watertown
Gananoque
Morrisburg
Iroquois
Dundas
Stormont
Glengarry
Russell
Carleton
Lanark
Grenville
Leeds
Frontenac
Hastings
Peterborough
Victoria
Northumberland
Prince Edward
Durham
Simcoe
Haliburton
Muskoka
Parry Sound
Nipissing
Timiskaming
Algoma
Thunder Bay
Kenora
Rainy River
Sudbury
Manitoulin
Temiskaming
Cochrane
Timber
Furs
Gold
Iron
Pulpwood
Fish and Big Game
Mixed farming
Dairying
Fruit
Tobacco
Port Albany
JAMES BAY
Moosonee
Lake Nipigon
Lake Superior
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Niagara Falls
Buffalo
Toronto
Hamilton
Kingston
Ottawa
Montreal

ario, owing to the proximity of the Great Lakes, is milder than many districts much further to the south. Northward the climate is more severe, especially in winter. Still further north again, towards Hudson Bay, the temperature moderates so that in the Clay Belt the winters are milder than in the district around Lake Superior. On the whole, however, the summers of Ontario, with the exception of occasional hot days, are perfect; the nights usually being cool. The autumn is delightful. The winters are dry and exhilarating, with long intervals of unclouded, sunny skies and no fogs. As in Quebec, the winter, with its frozen lakes and rivers and the snow-covered surface of the ground, is admirably suited to the purposes of the lumberman and the miner in the transportation of his products. The annual rainfall is 30 to 40 inches.

An Ontario trout stream

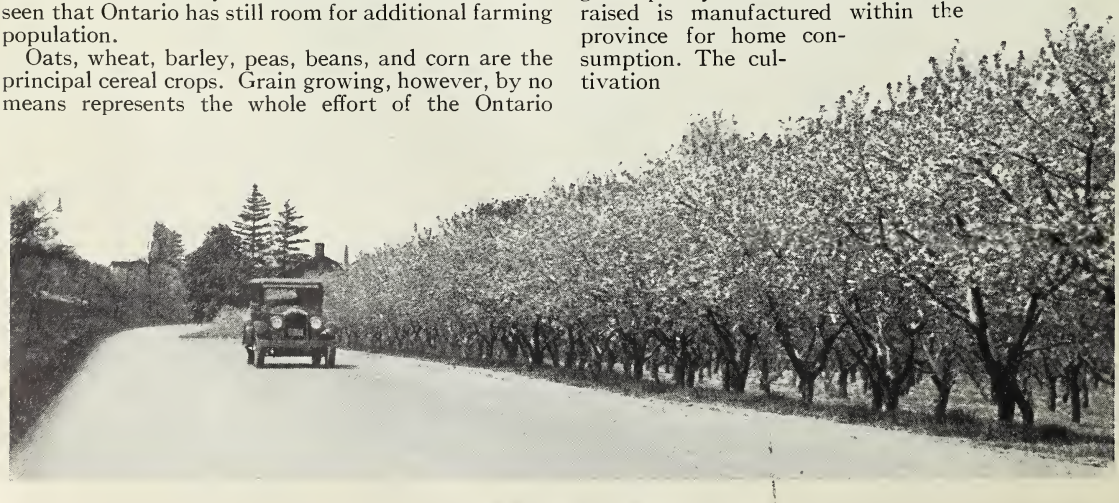
Agriculture. The Province of Ontario, although immensely rich in minerals, forests, and manufactures, is essentially an agricultural country. Possessed of excellent soil and a climate suited to a wide variety of products, farming has been the chief industry of its people since its first settlers started their primitive operations over one hundred years ago.

The total area sown to field crops in Ontario is about ten million acres, but when it is considered how small this figure is compared with the 230,000,000 acres of land surface in the province, and that in Northern Ontario there are 20,000,000 acres of virgin agricultural land—one of the greatest expanses of uncultivated fertile territory to be found in the world—it is seen that Ontario has still room for additional farming population.

Oats, wheat, barley, peas, beans, and corn are the principal cereal crops. Grain growing, however, by no means represents the whole effort of the Ontario farmer. Here is the natural home of mixed farming, and dairying in all its branches is the backbone of agriculture. Ontario produces practically half the butter and cheese made in Canada. There are over 1,000 cheese factories and creameries and the Provincial Government's staff of dairy instructors maintains a uniformly high grade output. Considerable quantities of cheese are exported. The livestock industry of Ontario is very important, and some of the best horses, cattle, sheep, and swine on the continent are raised in the province.

In the Niagara fruit belt Ontario possesses one of the most beautiful and fertile fruit-growing districts in the British Empire. Here peaches and grapes are grown extensively, and cherries, apples, plums, pears, and small fruits yield bountiful crops. Steam and electric railways and motor highways radiate in all directions, linking up the orchards with the cities. Scientific cultivation, exceptional soil and climate, easy transit, co-operative marketing, and nearby markets are found in favourable combination in this section of the province, where the highly specialized industry of fruit growing and market gardening has reached a high stage of development. Large canning factories handling both fruit and vegetables are located at many centres.

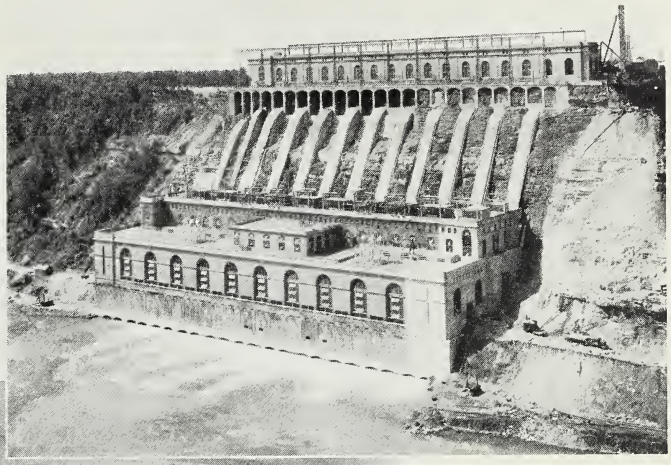
Tobacco is extensively grown in the counties of Essex, Kent, and Norfolk along Lake Erie. Both the soil and the climate are found to be suitable to the cultivation of the plant, and the product is of very good quality indeed. Most of the tobacco raised is manufactured within the province for home consumption. The cultivation



A roadside scene in blossom time in the Niagara Peninsula fruit district of Ontario.

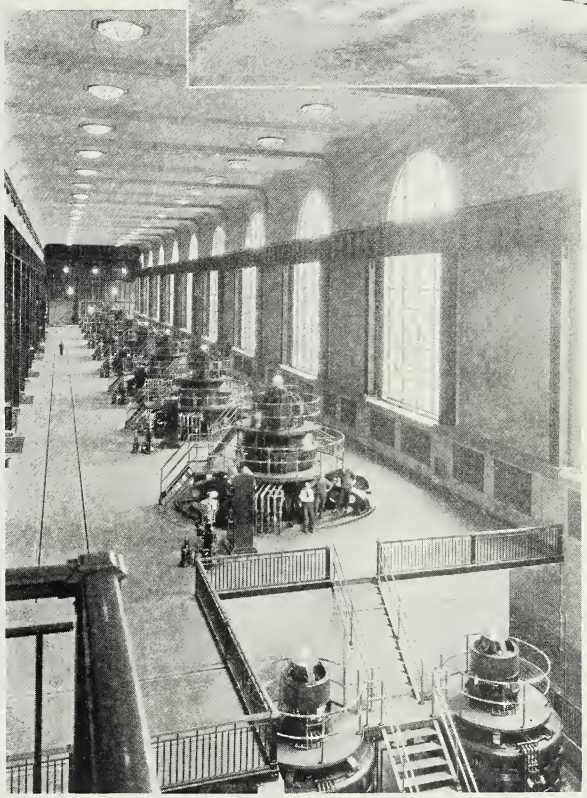
of sugar beets is also of importance.

Many hundreds of active organizations, managed by the farmers themselves, exist to advance the interests of the agricultural community. These include farmers' institutes, co-operative societies, farmers' clubs, agricultural societies, horticultural societies, associations of dairymen, live stock breeders, poultry keepers, bee-keepers, fruit growers, ploughmen and vegetable growers. The Provincial Department of Agriculture maintains an Agricultural College at Guelph, an Agricultural School at Kemptville, and a corps of district representatives, all skilled agriculturists, resident at important farming centres, whose whole time is devoted to assisting the farmers. The Dominion Government operates Experimental Farms at Ottawa, Harrow and Kapuskasing.



An exterior view of one of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission plants on the Niagara River.

Manufacturing. An abundance of cheap electric power, a plentiful supply of raw materials, and good transportation facilities are factors that help to make Ontario the chief manufacturing province of the Dominion. A large percentage of the electric power used in manufacturing is supplied by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, owned by the Provincial Government. It is one of the largest government-owned public utility organizations in the world. The principal source from which electric power is generated is Niagara Falls but power is also derived from other streams and waterfalls. Several privately-owned electric power companies also sell power at attractive rates.



An interior view of above plant showing nine units capable of generating 550,000 horse-power.

There are nearly 10,000 manufacturing establishments in the province, in which a wide variety of articles are made for both the domestic and export markets, chief of which are automobiles, slaughtering and meat-packing, electrical apparatus and supplies, flour and grist mills, pulp and paper, rubber goods including footwear, butter and cheese, central electric stations, castings and forgings, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, machinery, hosiery and knitted goods.

Forests. Though extensive lumbering operations have been carried on for the last 75 years and forest fires have destroyed the timber on vast areas, there are still 56,100 square miles of merchantable timber and 119,300 square miles of accessible young growth. Of the soft-woods, spruce is the most abundant, followed by jack pine, balsam, and white pine, for which Ontario is famous. Maple, yellow birch, beech, basswood, elm, and ash are the most important hardwoods.

The chief forest products are pulp and paper, lumber, lath and shingles. The paper and pulp not required for home consumption are exported, principally to the United States and the British Isles.

The numerous rivers throughout the lumbering districts are of great help to the lumbermen in floating the logs to the sawmills located at convenient points. The most important lumbering districts are the Georgian Bay, Ottawa River, and Lake Superior drainage areas.

Hasty clearing of the land for farming and forest fires have caused great destruction of timber, but the Provincial Government is awake to the necessity of forest protection and reforesting. Eight areas, with a total of 19,600 square miles, have been set apart as provincial forests for timber conservation and the preservation of the water supply. In addition, Algonquin Park and Quetico Park, owned by the Ontario Government, with an area of 2,700 and 1,700 square miles respectively, contain uncut timber of great value.

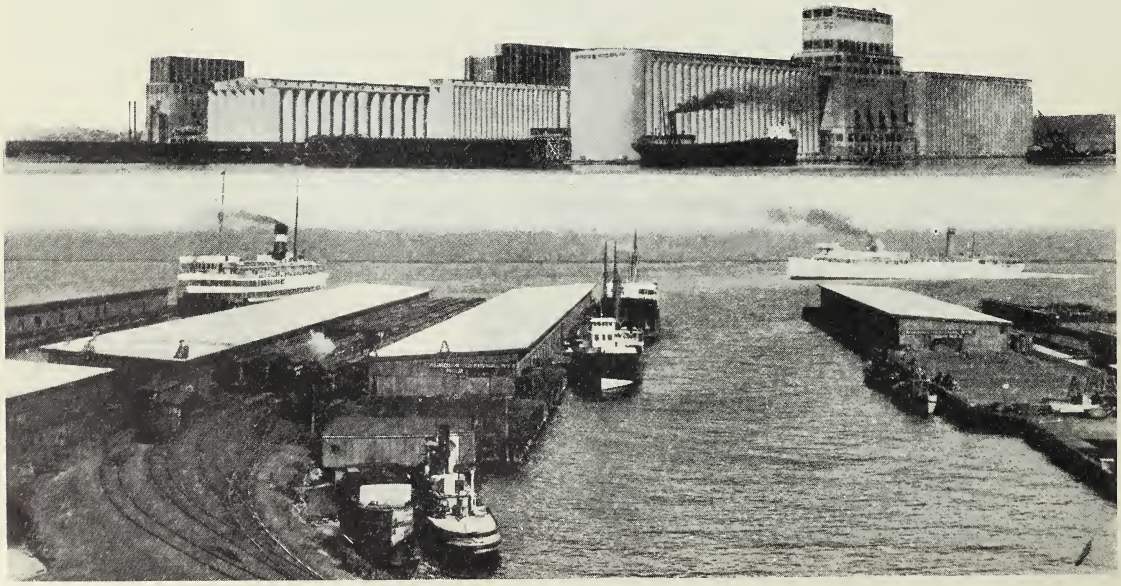
Mining. The chief metallic minerals of Ontario are gold, nickel, copper, platinum metals and silver, while important lead and zinc deposits await utilization. Ontario is pre-eminent in nickel, supplying over nine-tenths of the world's demand. The mineral deposits of the Sudbury district, which are among the most valuable in the world, provide not only the nickel but the major portion of the Dominion's copper. They give Canada leadership in the world's production of platinum and palladium and produce other platinum-group metals, as well as gold and silver. The gold mines of Kirkland Lake and Porcupine collectively form the second most productive group in the world, and new gold-producing mining properties are scattered virtually across the breadth of Northern Ontario. The phenomenal silver field at Cobalt, after thirty years' operation, is still producing silver and cobalt. Arsenic, selenium and tellurim are being produced from Ontario ores. The only radium refinery in the British Empire is located at Port Hope, Ontario, its production, however, being from pitchblende ores mined at Great Bear Lake in the Northwest Territories.

A beauty spot in Ottawa, capital of Canada

In addition to metallic minerals, Ontario has an outstanding production of non-metallics, of which natural gas, found mainly in the southwestern part of the province, is the most important. Cement, salt, building stone, lime, clay products, petroleum, sulphur, gypsum, talc, quartz, graphite, feldspar, silica brick, mica, fluorspar, diatomite and mineral waters are other economic minerals in commercial production.

The energetic prospecting of virgin territory in the northern part of Ontario is disclosing new resources in metals and non-metals alike. Chromium resources are expected to add another metal to the province's imposing list of metallics, and at Blacksmith Rapids, in the coastal plain of James Bay, an extensive body of lignite coal has been discovered, while the china clays and fire clays of the same area are forming the basis for new mining and manufacturing industries.

Fisheries. One of Ontario's important assets is its fisheries, which are extensive and valuable. The waters of the province cover a relatively large area, approximately 80,000 square miles, accounted for in part by the provincial portion of the Great Lakes, 38,000 square miles, and numerous inland bodies of water ranging in size from mere ponds to lakes of considerable area, for example, the provincial portion of the Lake of the Woods and Lakes Nipigon, Nipissing and Simcoe. Ontario enjoys an extensive



A view of the harbour at Port Arthur. Through Port Arthur and its twin city Fort William, most of the grain grown in Western Canada passes on its way eastward. There are several huge terminal grain elevators at these ports

natural distribution of lake trout, speckled trout, bass, pickerel, and maskinonge, which are much sought after and highly regarded by anglers.

The marketable fish include herring, chub, whitefish, lake trout, perch, sturgeon, yellow and blue pickerel, and the coarser varieties such as pike, carp, sucker, eel, and catfish. The regulation of all Canadian fisheries is a responsibility of the Dominion Government, but in the case of the non-tidal fisheries of Ontario, and certain fisheries elsewhere, the enforcement of the regulations is in provincial hands. For the purpose of re-stocking and increasing the fish supply, the Provincial Government maintains eighteen hatcheries located at favourable points throughout the province.

"Where every prospect pleases"—a view of a section of the Thousand Islands, River St. Lawrence, near Brockville, Ontario.

Transportation. The southern section of Ontario has an elaborate network of railways, and the settlers even in the outlying portions of the province are in most cases within easy distance of railway communication. The oldest railway in Ontario is the Grand Trunk, which is now part of the Canadian National System. Not only do the National Railways cover southern Ontario with an elaborate network, but they girdle the province from its eastern to its western border in the new country which lies north of the Great Lakes. This line, which connects at Cochrane with the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway coming up from North Bay, connects also with a Canadian National line curving north-west from Toronto, through Sudbury, and with a cut-off between Nakina and Longlac provides a short route between Toronto, Minaki and Winnipeg. The Canadian National System in Ontario serves, as well as the agricultural and industrial centres of the south, such famous mining districts as Porcupine, Cobalt and Sudbury. The system passes through Algonquin Provincial Park and other forest reserves. Its lines also serve the grain shipment ports of Fort William and Port Arthur.

The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway passes through North Bay and skirts the north shore of Lake Superior on its way from Montreal to Winnipeg and Vancouver, passing through the principal cities and towns of Western Canada. A line of the Canadian Pacific passes through Toronto from Montreal to Windsor, and a direct line also runs from Toronto to Sudbury, where it joins the main line to Winnipeg and other western points. Numerous branches radiate from these trunk lines. United States roads also tap the province from the south.

In addition to steam railways there are hundreds of miles of electric lines running through the rural districts and connecting the principal towns and cities. Motor buses operate extensively on excellent paved roads throughout the province.

Reference has already been made to the canal system in the Great Lakes and River St. Lawrence. Other canals include the Rideau Canal between Ottawa and Kingston, the Trent Valley Canals, from Trenton through the Kawartha Lakes to Georgian Bay, and the Murray Canal separating the peninsula of Prince Edward County from the mainland.

During the season of navigation the Great Lakes and the River St. Lawrence form a great highway for transportation, many lines of steamers, both freight and passenger, being in operation. The grain-carrying trade from Fort William and Port Arthur, where huge storage elevators are located, to various ports on the Great Lakes and as far as Montreal, for shipment to the British Isles and Europe, is a very important traffic. Regular passenger liners run from Sarnia, Owen Sound and Port McNicoll to the twin cities at the head of Lake Superior. Toronto, Hamilton, and Kingston are all important summer ports. Modern steamers handle the tourist travel between Toronto and Montreal, and on the upper lakes.

Mackenzie Avenue and the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, the capital of Canada.

Population. The population of Ontario according to

the census of 1931 was 3,431,683. More than three-quarters of the people are of Canadian birth, and next in number are those from England. Of the Canadian-born the greater number are the descendants of English, Scotch and Irish settlers, but in certain sections of the province are many French-speaking inhabitants. There is also a good representation of German, Dutch, and other European stock. The English-speaking population is in the majority.

Government. The government of Ontario is carried on by a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council, an Executive Council of 12 members chosen from the Legislative Assembly and a Legislative Assembly of 90 members elected by the people. The province is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 82 Members of the House of Commons and 24 Senators. There is a very complete system of municipal government.

Education. Education in Ontario, as in the other provinces, is controlled by the Provincial Government. There are about 7,600 public schools providing free education, and between the ages of 8 and 16 school attendance is compulsory. Roman Catholics have the right to separate elementary schools. Excellent collegiate institutes or high schools are maintained at every important centre throughout the province. Continuation schools are provided where it is not considered advisable or possible to establish a high school. Eight normal schools for the training of teachers are in operation, and in addition, the College of Education at Toronto trains high school teachers.

There are several technical schools, that at Toronto being noted for its buildings, its equipment, and its attendance. The University of Toronto has over 6,000 undergraduates in all its faculties, and is one of the principal universities in the British Empire. There are four other universities — McMaster University at Hamilton, under the control of the Baptist denomination; Ottawa University in Ottawa, under the control of the Roman Catholics; Queen's University at Kingston, and Western Ontario University at London. The Provincial Government maintains the Agricultural College at Guelph, one of the finest and most successful institutions of its kind in the world, for the education of farmers' sons and the promotion of agricultural knowledge generally. The Provincial Government also maintains an agricultural school at Kemptville.

Recreation. The delightful summer climate, the abundance of fishing, the natural beauty of many parts of the province, and the easy communication attract yearly thousands of tourists, many of whom are permanent residents during the summer months. The Georgian Bay district, the Muskoka district, the Temagami district, the Kawartha Lakes, the Thousand Islands, and the Lake of the Woods are favourite resorts. Niagara Falls, of course, is of perennial interest to tourists. Many of the smaller towns along Lakes Erie and Ontario have an attraction for summer visitors. The Provincial Government has recognized the necessity of preserving a part of this great national heritage of beauty for the free use of the public and has set apart Algonquin, Quetico and Rondeau provincial parks, with a combined area of 4,888 square miles, for their use. Each of these parks has numerous lakes and streams which abound in trout, bass, and other fish, while the forests are alive with moose, deer, beaver, and other animals, and hundreds of wild fowl and birds, enjoying an earthly paradise without fear of being killed by man. The Government of Canada also has set aside St. Lawrence Islands National Park, Georgian Bay Islands National Park, and Point Pelee National Park as national recreation areas.

The rivers and streams abound in trout, bass, pickerel, and maskinonge, and certain sections of the province, such as Lake Nipigon, are celebrated all over the continent for the excellence of their fishing. The fame of the hunting grounds of Northern Ontario is widespread; moose and deer, bears, wolves, otters, lynxes, foxes and rabbits are abundant in the sparsely settled districts.

Cities and Towns. Toronto, the capital of Ontario, is situated on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. It has a population of over 630,000 and is the largest city in the province and the second most important manufacturing and commercial centre in Canada, being exceeded

A glimpse along Yonge Street, Toronto, the principal thoroughfare of that city.

only by Montreal. Its excellent railway and water transportation facilities and its cheap hydro-electric power facilitate production, and its location in the centre of the most populous province of Canada gives it an advantage from a marketing standpoint. The industries include the manufacture of clothing, hats, gloves, furs, iron foundries, machinery, agricultural implements and a variety of other products. Toronto is also an important financial and publishing centre. The city has many educational institutions, including the University of Toronto with its affiliated colleges; a provincial normal school, and several collegiate institutes. Within the city limits are several spacious public parks, one of which is the site of the Canadian National Exhibition, the largest annual exhibition in the world. It is held during the last week in August and the first week in September and the annual attendance is about 2,500,000. Exhibition Park, which flanks Lake Ontario, has an area of 350 acres. The 100 permanent buildings in it represent an expenditure of $20,000,000. Toronto is also an important shipping point during the season.

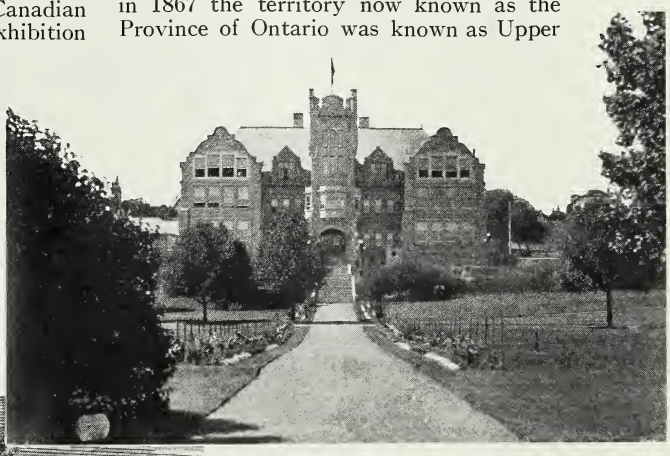
Ottawa, the capital of Canada, is picturesquely situated on the Ottawa River. The population of the city is about 125,000. The Parliament Buildings and other government buildings give an air of dignity. Millions of dollars have been spent in beautifying the city, which is regarded as one of the most attractive in North America. Ottawa is an important centre for lumber and the manufacture of pulp and paper. Cheap electric power is plentiful, generated with water power within the city limits and the adjacent districts; in fact, Ottawa claims to have as cheap electric power as any place in the world. The average cost for domestic use is less than one cent per kilowatt hour. Ottawa is the seat of the University of Ottawa and one of the provincial normal schools.

A pretty Miss and pretty flowers—a home garden in Western Ontario.

Hamilton has a population of over 155,000. It, too, has a highly picturesque location at the base of a mountain which marks the end of Lake Ontario. Its rolling and planing mills, iron, implement, and stove works, its furniture, sewing machine, glassware, and boot and shoe factories are important. Surrounding the city is one of the most productive fruit districts in North America. At Hamilton is one of the provincial normal schools.

Windsor, London, Kitchener, Brantford, Fort William, St. Catharines, Kingston, Oshawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Peterborough, Guelph, Port Arthur, Niagara Falls, Sudbury, Sarnia, Stratford, North Bay and St. Thomas are also important manufacturing or commercial centres.

Historical. Previous to the Confederation of Canada in 1867 the territory now known as the Province of Ontario was known as Upper Canada. Southern Ontario, the oldest-settled part of the province, was first settled by Loyalist Britishers who came from the New England States, when the allegiance to Britain was renounced. Immigrants from other countries followed. In certain counties of the province—particularly Glengarry and Lanark—the early settlers were nearly all from Scotland. Very few people have ever come direct to Ontario from France, but in several localities there are large settlements of French-Canadians from the Province of Quebec.



A typical high school in Ontario.

The first British settlers wished their new country to be administered by British law, and this was one reason for the division in 1791 of the old Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada. A Legislative Assembly was granted to each. On September 17th of that year the first Legislature of Upper Canada met at Newark (Niagara). In the following year, York (now Toronto) was founded, and in 1796 the seat of government was moved there from Niagara.

During the tenure of office of Lieut. Governor Simcoe, from 1792-1796, the second migration of Loyalists began. By the year 1812, the population of Upper Canada had increased to about 75,000, scattered along the frontier from Lake St. Francis to the Detroit River. During the war of 1812-14 Upper Canada was the scene of many conflicts, and later of internal strife incident to struggles for responsible government. It is now a great province, with full control of all provincial matters, energetic and progressive in its social, political, and industrial life.

ONTARIO
Statute Miles 145 1 inch
50 0 100 200
LEGEND
Canadian National Railways
Canadian Pacific Railway
Other Railways
Resources
Silver
HUDSON BAY
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
UNITED STATES
Churchill
Port Nelson
York Factory
Nelson River
Hayes R.
Severn
Seal
Sleepers
King George Is.
Belcher Is.
C. Tatnam
C. Henrietta Maria
C. Jones
James Bay
White Whale
Alamisk I.
Whitefish
Ft. Albany
Eastmain
Rupert River
Great Whale R.
Leaf R.
L. Minto
Fort George
Pt. George
Opinaca R.
Eastmain River
L. Mistassini
Nottaway R.
Mattagami L.
Moosonee
Moose Factory
Gypsum
Lignite
Clay
Belt
W.P. (dev)
Pulpwood
Fish
Gold
Silver
Iron
Timber
Copper
Nickel
Lead
Zinc
Platinum
Cobalt
Farming
Mixed Farming
Dairying
Fruit
Corn
Tobacco
Oil
Gas
Game and Fish
Hearst
Oba
Longlac
Nipigon
L. Nipigon
Ombabika
Armstrong
Albany River
Kapiskau R.
Attawapiskat
Winisk R.
Winisk L.
Ekwan R.
Sachigo R.
Severn R.
Fawn R.
Trout L.
Sandy L.
Island L.
Poplar R.
Berens R.
L. St. Joseph
English R.
L. Seul
Kenora
Whitefish
L. of the Woods
Sturgeon
Pipestone
St. Frances
Rainy L.
Rainy R.
Port Arthur
Fort William
Whitefish
Trout
Herring
L. Superior
Michipicoten Har.
White River
Chapleau
Timagami L.
Timiskaming
Haileybury
Cobalt
Sudbury
Nipissing L.
Pickerel
Sault Ste Marie
Algoma
Manitoulin I.
L. Huron
Georgian Bay
Parry Sound
Owen Sound
Goderich
Stratford
Guelph
Barrie
Peterborough
Toronto
L. Ontario
Niagara Falls
Hamilton
Buffalo
Lendon
Gypsum
Fruit
Sarnia
St. Thomas
L. St. Clair
Detroit
Windsor
Lake Erie
Cleveland
Pittsburg
Philadelphia
Washington
Cincinnati
Chicago
Lake Michigan
Duluth
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Mississippi R.
Ohio R.
Potomac R.
Ottawa
Ottawa R.
Gatineau R.
Rivière
Montreal
Hull
Aylmer
Quebec
St. Lawrence R.
Brockville
Kingston
Belleville
Renfrew
Pembroke
Perth
L. Simcoe
Dairying
CAN. NAT.
CAN. PAC.
Prepared by
Department of the Interior

MANITOBA

Provincial Legislative Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MANITOBA is popularly thought of as being an inland prairie province, lying midway between the Atlantic and Pacific. Such a conception is only partially correct. Though it does lie about equi-distant from the far East and the far West in Canada, Manitoba is a maritime province, having an established tide-water seaport at Churchill; and though it has a considerable area of prairie land, yet the province, taken as a whole, is one of great diversity of natural character, combining prairie, park lands, large lakes, forests, a rock belt and a stretch of tundra. While as yet most of the people live in the prairie and park land areas in the southern part of the province, every year is seeing a more complete invasion of the northern stretches.

Manitoba's land surface is 219,723 square miles; water, 26,789 square miles; total, 246,512 square miles. Manitoba extends 761 miles north and south, reaching from the 49th parallel of latitude northward to the 60th. Its width at the southern end is 278 miles; at the widest point it measures 493 miles east and west; at the northern boundary it is 260 miles wide.

The surface of Manitoba is comparatively level. A large proportion of the land surface lies at an altitude of between 700 and 1,700 feet above sea level. The agricultural land lies mostly in a triangularly-shaped block, located in the southern part, and constituting about one-fifth to one-fourth of the province. This land was originally either prairie or mixed prairie and light timber land. The northern part is of entirely different geological formation, lying within the Precambrian belt, where, in many places, the rock comes to the surface.

Manitoba's water drainage system is all contributory to Hudson Bay. Lake Winnipeg, which has an area of 9,398 square miles, is 260 miles long. Other large lakes in Manitoba are Winnipegosis (2,086 square miles); Manitoba (1,817 square miles); and Southern Indian (1,200 square miles). All the Manitoba lakes are very shallow, even Lake Winnipeg in no place exceeding 70 feet in depth. This is accounted for by the fact that they were at one time the centre of an ancient lake—known to scientists as Lake Agassiz—which covered about three-quarters of Manitoba and extended into the United States to the south, into Ontario on the east, and as far west as the eastern boundary of the second prairie steppe. When the waters receded the south central portion of the province was left covered with deposits of clay and silt, now covered with a generous layer of black vegetable mould, which is very productive. The principal rivers are the Nelson, Churchill and Hayes Rivers, with their tributaries, emptying into Hudson Bay; the Saskatchewan, Red and Winnipeg Rivers, draining into Lake Winnipeg; and the Assiniboine, a tributory of the Red, which runs most of its length through the agricultural area of Manitoba.

The arable portion of Manitoba comprises about 25 million acres, of which a little more than 15 million are now in farms. About one-half of this falls within the first prairie steppe, with an altitude of between 700 and 800 feet above sea level. The Red River flows northward through, and the southern portions of Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba lie in, the centre of this area. Going westward, a second steppe is encountered. The boundary between the two steppes is marked by a series of elevations, which in some places are sharp and distinct; in others much more broken. An example of the former is the escarpment known as the Pembina Mountain. Running northwestward and southeastward, and stretching for

Cutting a field of Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat.

Delivering wheat at a country elevator

hundreds of miles, are several ridges, broken in their continuity, that mark successive shore lines of the prehistoric Lake Agassiz.

There are no real mountains in Manitoba, though altitudes of half a mile above sea level are reached in the so-called Riding, Duck and Turtle Mountains and the Porcupine Hills. The approach to these heights is mostly gradual. The Turtle Mountain, Tiger Hills and Brandon Hills are local eminences scattered over the second steppe.

Climate. The climate of Manitoba is characteristically mid-continental. The average annual precipitation, as measured at Winnipeg, is 20.37 inches, of which over sixty per cent. falls in the five growing months, April to August, inclusive. On an average, the whole year through, there are over five and one-half hours of unclouded sunshine per day, giving an unusual amount of brightness. The winters are dry and cold, the springs usually cool and bright, the summers warm to hot with cool nights, the autumns mellow and delightful. The seasons are very marked, and there is an average difference of 67.8 degrees in the temperatures of January and July. Summer growth is very rapid.

A young Canadian gardener looking over the onion crop.

Agriculture. A climate such as has just been described and soil that contains a high nitrogen content explain to a considerable measure the reason the wheat produced in the Prairie Provinces of Canada has become renowned as the best bread wheat in the world. With these factors has been associated the most scientific selection of varieties, so as to secure not only a very high percentage, but also a phenomenally "strong" quality of gluten. Manitoba produces wheat of two quite distinct types. During the past ten or fifteen years about 40 per cent. of the wheat grown has been of the amber durum class, used very largely for making macaroni; the remainder is bread wheat. While wheat is the principal export grain, oats and barley are also important crops, and to a lesser extent rye, mostly autumn sown, and flaxseed.

In Manitoba are large areas which provide animal pasturage or are natural meadows, and the abundance of what is known as "native hay" is an important

Manitoba is by no means all prairie. There are beautiful forest, mountain and lake areas. Glimpse of the motor road leading to Riding Mountain National Park.

factor in the provision of winter feed for animals. Among the crops sown to yield pasturage or hay the most largely used is sweet clover, this densely-growing legume producing a profusion of growth often five feet or more in height and yielding three or more tons of hay per acre, as well as furnishing to bees a prodigal source of nectar. Alfalfa, cultivated grasses, and other clovers make a smaller contribution. Maize (Indian corn) is used to provide ensilage, especially for cows. Potatoes and root crops, such as turnips, mangels and carrots, do well.

The climate of Manitoba suits horses especially well. Cattle raising, however, furnishes the most important branch of live stock farming, with pigs and sheep following. More than half a million animals go annually to the abattoirs.

The making of creamery butter and the supplying of fluid milk and cream to the city and town trade are the most important branches of dairying. Cream for butter making at the factories is all carefully graded, and the butter made therefrom is also graded. The dairy industry has shown much expansion in recent years. Poultry keeping also has developed rapidly. Turkeys are produced to perfection, and are exported in great quantities. Manitoba honey is of rare excellence, and the increase in beekeeping has been almost phenomenal. The gardens of this province are famous for the beautiful colouring of flowers and the excellent quality of vegetables. Fruit growing, as yet relatively unimportant, is being developed.

Manufacturing. Although Manitoba is mainly an agricultural country, it has also manufacturing industries of considerable importance. Winnipeg, because of its commanding position on all principal railway lines and its very cheap hydro-electric power, is one of the chief manufacturing cities in the Dominion. Winnipeg is served by competing hydro-electric systems, one publicly-owned the other privately-owned. The average net rate in Winnipeg in 1933 for all electrical energy supplied by the Winnipeg Hydro was .638 cents per kilowatt hour. This rate is claimed to be the lowest in America. Through the Manitoba Power Commission scores of other cities, towns and villages are served by hydro-electric energy. Power plants have been and are being installed to electrify mines. The ten principal manufacturing industries of Manitoba, in the order of their importance are slaughtering and meat packing, railway rolling stock, flour mills, butter and cheese, central electric stations, printing and publishing, bread and other bakery products, breweries, printing and bookbinding, and the manufacture of bags. There are in the province more than 900 manufacturing establishments giving employment to over 25,000 people.

Until recent times the buffalo pastured on the Canadian prairies in innumerable herds. The remnants of this lordly race are carefully protected by the Canadian Government, but "the plough in its league-long furrow" has displaced them on the open plains.

Mining. Until recently the development of agriculture was Manitoba's principal objective, but mining today has attained a position of great and growing importance. Formerly limited to the production of a few non-metals, the mining horizon has been broadened by industries producing a noteworthy volume of metals. The most

MANITOBA
Statute Miles, 55 = 1 inch
0 10 20 40 60 80 100
LEGEND
Canadian National Railways
Canadian Pacific Railway
Other railways
Steamship Routes
Resources
Furs
100
95
90
60
55
SASKATCHEWAN
HUDSON BAY
Nueltin Lake
Edehon L.
Todatara L.
Thlewiaza R.
Sandy L.
Caribou
Caribou
White Whale
C. Churchill
To Liverpool 2936m.
Churchill
Trout
Whitefish
Sturgeon
White Whale
Furs
Seal R.
Big I.
Sheltanei L.
Tadule L.
Du Brochet L.
Wollaston Lake
Cochrane
Brochet
Furs
Deer
Big I.
REINDEER
Burntwood B.
LAKE
Halfway I.
Etawney L.
Southern Indian Lake
Falls W. P. (undev)
North Indian Lake
Rap.
Rap.
Rap.
Churchill River
Sturgeon
Fall
Rap.
Deer R.
Owl R.
Herchmer
Silcox
Thibaudeau
Lawledge
Port Nelson
C. Tatnam
Port Nelson
Beacon Pt.
York Factory
Furs
Assiniwaka R.
Weir River
Pulpwood
Limestone R.
Amery
Rapids
Kettle Rapids
Rapids
Fall
Gillam
Willbeach
Wavers
Ilford
Fox I.
Fox R.
Split L.
Munck
Linklater
Rap.
Nelson House
Burntwood R.
Whitefish
Nelson
Clearwater L.
Leaf R.
Deer R.
Hayes
Falls
Rap.
River
Gods
Rapids
Bear L.
Knee L.
Beaver L.
Bolsover L.
Granville L.
Falls W. P. (undev)
Pukhatawagan L.
Nelson L.
Whitestone L.
Odei R.
Pulpwood
Island Falls
Sisipuk L.
Kipahigan L.
Kississing L.
Sheridon L.
Burntwood L.
Wuskwatim L.
Paint L.
Gauss L.
Thicket Landing
Odhill
Kakinagimak L.
Upper Tinton L.
Amisk L.
Athapapuskow L.
Reed L.
Setting L.
Wekusko L.
Pipun L.
Sipiwesk L.
Cross L.
Oxford L.
Gold
Gods
Raps
Pulpwood
Stuart
Lake
Gold
Mystery L.
Lynn L.
Lynn Lake
Lynn Lake Rd.

ONTARIO
MANITOBA
SASKATCHEWAN
WINNIPEG
Brandon
Portage la Prairie
St. Boniface
Transcona
Selkirk
Stonewall
Carberry
Morris
Carman
Killarney
Boissevain
Deloraine
Hartney
Souris
Virden
Oak Lake
Rapid City
Minnedosa
Neepawa
Gladstone
Birtle
Russell
Dauphin
Grandview
Roblin
Swan River
Kamsack
Melita
Pierson
Manitou
Pilot Mound
Morden
Winkler
Emerson
Gimli
Selkirk
Beausejour
Whitemouth
Lac du Bonnet
Pine Falls
Great Falls
Grand Beach
Victoria Beach
Black I.
Hodgson
Fisher Branch
Riverton
Arborg
Ashern
Moosehorn
Steep Rock
Grahamdale
Gypsumville
Berens River
Berens I.
Poplar R.
Pigeon R.
Thunder L.
Cobham R.
Mukutawa R.
Relanger R.
Gunisao R.
Gunisao L.
Bigstone L.
McLaughlin R.
Norway House
Playgreen L.
Kiskittogisu L.
William L.
Moose L.
Cedar Lake
Selkirk L.
Grand Rapids
Mossy Pt.
Montreal Pt.
Long Pt.
Reindeer I.
Waterhen L.
Dauphin L.
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake Manitoba
Lake Winnipeg
Lake of the Woods
Whitefish
Pickerel
Tullibee
Pike
Sturgeon
Furs
Pulpwood
Big Game
Mixed Farming
Dairying
Gypsum
Fishing
Lac Seul
Lake St. Joseph
Red L.
Trout L.
Wenasaga R.
Manitou R.
English R.
Wabigoon
Sandy L.
Redditt
Fayel
Kenora
Jones
Canyon
Richan
Ingolf
Keewatin
Ovil
Hawk Lake
Eagle L.
Vermilion
Dryden
Dyment
Tache
Wabigoon
Dinorwic
Raleigh
Manitou L.
Salmon Pen
Bonheur
Petry
Oscar
Graham
Mack
English
Niblock
Upsala
Savanne
Quorn
Reba
Sowden
Tonnia
Valora
Watcomb
Umfreville
Yonde
Superior Jc.
Yelff
Fowler
Robinson
Smith
Rosnel
Lookout
Cliff L.
Savant L.
Staunton
Savant Lake
Sesegan
Kawa
Webster
Handy
Sunstrum
Amesdale
Widdifield
Morgan
Route L.
Route R.
Manitou R.
Williams L.
Severn L.
Severn R.
Makoop L.
Weagainow L.
Caribou L.
Sandy L.
Favourable L.
Muskrat Dam
Windigo L.
Island L.
Gold
Kanuchuan Raps.
Rap.
Prepared by Department of the Interior.
50
100
95
90

important is gold, which is followed by copper, zinc and silver. All four of these metals are constituents of large ore deposits producing at Flinflon, a new mining and smelter town on the boundary between Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and of similar deposits at Sherridon in northwestern Manitoba. Eastern Manitoba contributes importantly to the province's gold output, especially from the San Antonio mine, and the development of gold-bearing deposits at God's Lake and other points in the area contiguous to Ontario indicates a mining future that is full of promise.

Commercial production of non-metallic minerals in Manitoba includes cement, lime, building stone, gypsum, clay products, salt, feldspar and quartz.

A summer scene on Lake Winnipeg.

A very superior quality of building stone is quarried at Tyndall, east of Winnipeg. This stone was used in the interior of the Houses of Parliament, Ottawa, and is the decorative feature of many large buildings in various parts of Canada.

Forests. Manitoba has areas of forested lands, both public and private. There is estimated to be 30,500 square miles of productive forest and 62,500 square miles of non-productive forest. Six separate areas, containing 2,439,098 acres, or 3,811 square miles, are set aside as publicly-owned forest reserves. The commonest tree species are the poplar, spruce, jack pine, maple, birch, elm, ash, tamarac, basswood, cedar and oak. Of some of these there are two or more distinct species. In addition to the use of wood as fuel in rural areas there is a large trade in cordwood for towns and cities. A considerable amount of lumber is sawn; paper is manufactured, and many railway ties and fence posts are secured.

Fisheries. Annually somewhere around 22 million pounds of fish are taken in Manitoba waters. The number of men employed is about three thousand. The most important fishing areas are Lakes Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, Manitoba, Dauphin and several lakes in Northern Manitoba which have recently come into production. The leading kinds are pickerel, whitefish, saugers, tulibee, goldeye and pike. As the Hudson Bay Railway comes into more active service and Northern Manitoba is further developed, new fishing areas should be brought into use. In addition to commercial fishing, several species are available to anglers.

Transportation. Transportation in Manitoba is effected by airplane, steam and electric railway, motor cars (public and private), horse vehicles, and steamboats.

The railway system comprises somewhat more than 5000 miles of steel, and very thoroughly serves all the settled parts of the province, reaching out to the provinces eastward and westward, crossing to the United States and extending via the Hudson Bay Railway to connect with ocean shipping at Churchill on Hudson Bay. The Hudson Bay route came into commercial use only about 1932, and the exact measure of its value has not yet been determined. Churchill is closer to Liverpool than is New York, but the period of navigation to Churchill is not long each year, and rates will be determined somewhat in accordance with volume of shipping.

The province has a widely-

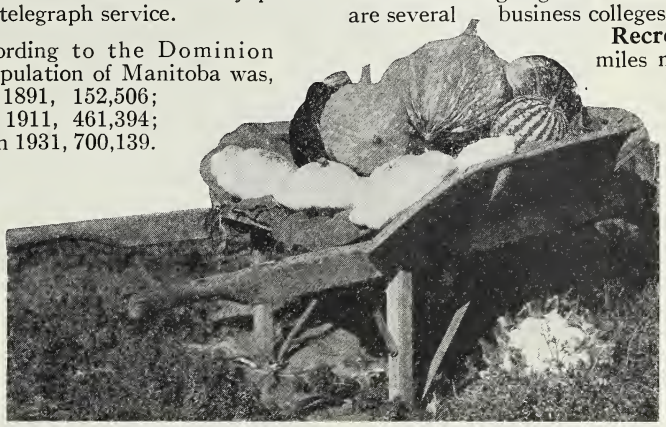
Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, the largest city of the Prairie Provinces.

flung network of all-weather motor roads, some of them paved, but mostly gravelled. The leading roads are carefully graded and are built very wide. Altogether there are about 40 or 50 thousand miles of surveyed and more or less used roadways in Manitoba. In addition to railway transportation, rural points are served both as to freight and passenger traffic by motor trucks and passenger omnibuses, operated for public service.

The airplane is in constant use to provide communication with mining camps, remote outposts, in forestry patrol work, in police service and to aid prospectors.

The province owns its own telephone system with over 80,000 miles of wire connecting not only almost every occupied part of the area but also giving contact with any point east, west or south. Railway points are also connected by telegraph service.

Population. According to the Dominion census returns the population of Manitoba was, in 1881, 62,260; in 1891, 152,506; in 1901, 255,211; in 1911, 461,394; in 1921, 610,118; and in 1931, 700,139. More than one-half the population are of British ancestry.



Some products from a Manitoba garden.

Government. The government of Manitoba is administered by a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council, an Executive Council of eight members chosen from the Legislative Assembly, and a Legislative Assembly of 55 members elected by the people. The province is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 17 Members of the House of Commons and 6 Senators. There are 174 organized municipalities, including cities and towns.

Education. The primary school system is free to all. Secondary schools have been established in all cities and towns, and high school teaching is provided at some rural points as well. In many places pupils are transported to and from their homes in covered vehicles, heated during the winter. There are several schools for the training of teachers. For the deaf and blind there are institutions especially equipped. Correspondence courses and vocational education are provided. The University of Manitoba has well equipped faculties in Arts and Science, including pharmacy, engineering and architecture, medicine, agriculture and home economics. Law is taught in the Manitoba Law School. Various denominational colleges give university training, and there are several business colleges.

Recreation. About 100 miles northwest from Winnipeg lies the Riding Mountain National Park, a beautiful reserve covering 1,148 square miles of rolling woodland country dotted with charming lakes and including the broad plateau that forms the summit of the Riding Mountain. The park is a natural home for big game and abounds with deer, moose, and wapiti, or elk. A great amount of development work has been carried out within the park for the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the excellent facilities for healthful recreation, which include fine bathing beaches and equipped camp sites, have made it possible for thousands to enjoy annually the benefits of outdoor life at comparatively slight expense.

The Lake of the Woods and Lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba, Dauphin, and several smaller bodies of water have resorts provided with lakeside cottages, where many thousands spend their summers.

Considerable numbers of elk, moose and jumping deer are found in the province, and in the forests and

There are shady roads on the prairies as this scene at Portage La Prairie proves.

hills the bear, wolf, lynx, fox, marten, beaver, and other fur-bearing animals have their haunts. Prairie chickens are the principal native game birds, and the hunter finds no dearth of wild ducks and geese on the lakes, rivers and ponds during the prescribed season.

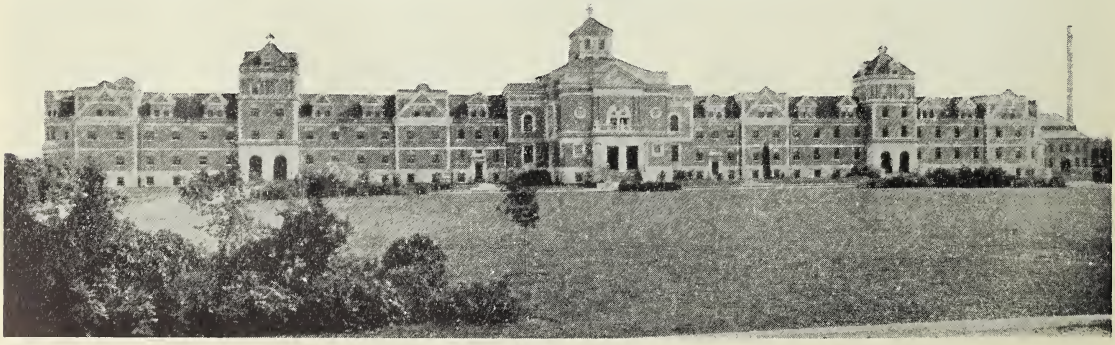
Dairying has become an important industry in Manitoba and also in other Western Provinces.

Cities and Towns. Winnipeg is the capital of Manitoba, and the eastern gateway city to the great West. Sixty years ago a mere trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, with a population of a few hundred; today it is a centre of industry and trade with a population of more than 200,000. Its situation at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers and at the entrance to the great prairie country is peculiarly favourable. It is, in consequence of this situation, one of the principal commercial and distributing points in Canada. It has large flour mills, abattoirs, bank buildings, a great grain exchange, strikingly beautiful Legislative Buildings, headquarters for air navigation, and immense railway yards.

Brandon, with a population of about 17,000 is the second city in Manitoba. It is situated in the centre of a rich farming district, and is the seat of one of the provincial normal schools, and of Brandon College. One of the Dominion Government experimental farms is located there. Portage la Prairie, with a population of over 6,500, ranks among the most important of the country's wheat centres. St. Boniface, with over 16,000 people, has the largest public stock yards in Canada, and important manufacturies. Transcona, Selkirk, The Pas, Dauphin, Minnedosa, Souris, Virden, Carman, Morden, Beausejour, Stonewall and Killarney are among the largest of about sixty towns serving the farming and other communities. Flinflon is a mining town of between four and five thousand. The Pas, the southern terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway, has a large lumber and fur trade. Selkirk is the southern port for Lake Winnipeg shipping.

Historical. Manitoba was created a province on July 15, 1870. The name Manitoba is a contraction of the Cree word Manitowban, and is said to mean "The God that Speaks." The first white men to see the Red River, in what is now the Province of Manitoba, were Pierre Gaultier de Varennes La Varéndrye and his sons, in 1738. The first established white settlement in Western Canada began in the early part of the 19th century when a group of Scottish families, under the direction of Lord Selkirk, commenced farming along the Red River, close to where the city of Winnipeg now stands.

The growth of Manitoba and of the other provinces of Western Canada has been one of the great romances of modern times. Seventy years ago Western Canada was, with the exception of a few settlements, practically virgin territory. There were no railways to link that part of Canada with the eastern provinces until the early eighties. Today there are thriving cities and towns where bleaching buffalo bones marked the ox-trails of 60 or 70 years ago; schools and churches within walking distance of almost every farm home; telephones, radios and every modern convenience linking communities over vast distances. The hardy pioneers of Manitoba and other Western provinces have seen civilization step into the West and wilderness conditions swept out. In these few decades Canada has taken its place as the principal wheat-exporting country of the world.



Main Building, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

SASKATCHEWAN

Provincial Legislative Building, Regina, Saskatchewan

SASKATCHEWAN, the central prairie province, lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west. Its southern boundary is formed by the States of North Dakota and Montana, and north of it lie the Northwest Territories. Its 251,700 square miles give it an area larger than that of North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska combined. The province is just about half as wide as it is long, its extent along the southern boundary being 390 miles and its length from south to north 760 miles.

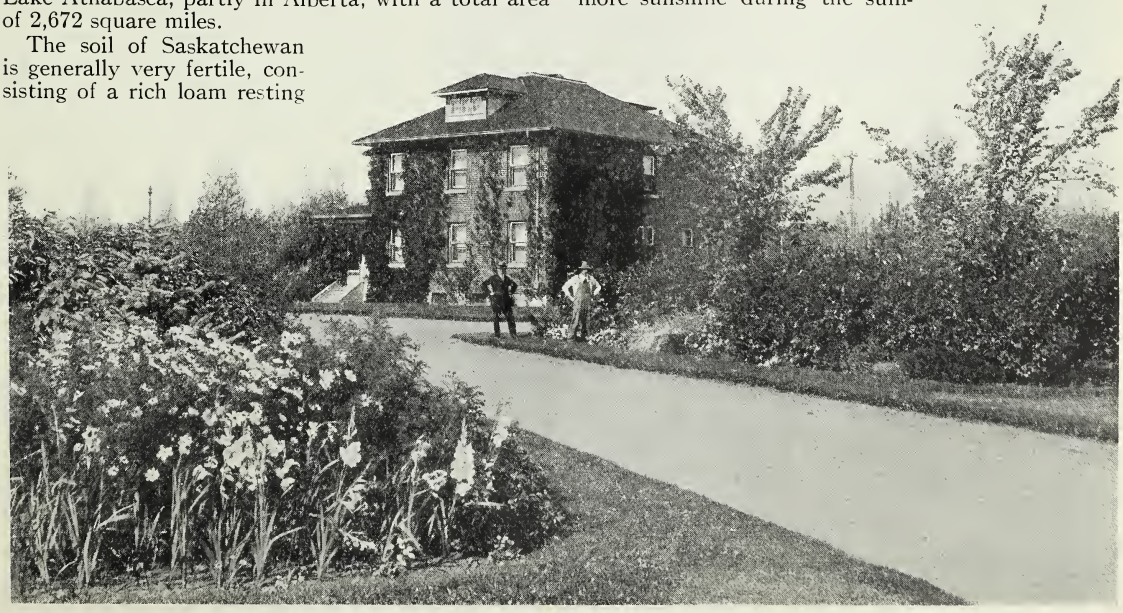
The southern part of Saskatchewan consists mainly of level or generally rolling prairie, broken by occasional wooded elevations. The general altitude is from 1,500 to 3,000 feet, although an altitude of 4,500 feet is reached in the Cypress Hills in the southwest corner of the province. North of the prairies proper is a district known as the park lands, consisting of prairie dotted with groves of light timber. Still further northward the proportion of timber increases until almost the whole country is forest-clad.

The principal rivers are the North and South Saskatchewan, both of which have their sources in the Rocky Mountains, and which unite to form one river east of Prince Albert, and the Qu'Appelle and Carrot rivers. The Qu'Appelle runs its whole length through a rich agricultural country, and the lakes which dot its course furnish attractive scenery and popular summer resorts. In the extreme north are the Churchill and other rivers and a great number of lakes, chief of which are Reindeer Lake, with an area of 1,520 square miles within the province, and Lake Athabasca, partly in Alberta, with a total area of 2,672 square miles.

The soil of Saskatchewan is generally very fertile, consisting of a rich loam resting usually over a clay sub-soil. It is well adapted to the production of wheat and other cereals as well as fodder crops and vegetables. Near some of the rivers in the more hilly sections the soil becomes lighter with some stone and gravel and areas of light timber.

Climate. The climate of Saskatchewan is very similar to that of Manitoba, already described. The summers are hot and the winters are cold, but the lack of humidity in the atmosphere makes these extremes less unpleasant than might be supposed. In all seasons the weather is healthful and by far the larger part of it is also enjoyable. The heat of the summer is generally tempered by a refreshing breeze and the nights are cool and pleasant. In winter the influence of the mild Chinook winds is felt in the southwestern part of the province and occasionally as far east as Regina. The average annual precipitation is from 15 to 18 inches, of which nearly 60 per cent falls during the growing season. The snowfall is comparatively light, particularly in the southern part of the province. In seasons of less than normal precipitation crops in some areas suffer from drought, but efforts are being made by means of improved farming practices to offset this disadvantage. Irrigation is employed in a limited way in some sections.

Agriculture. The land area of Saskatchewan is 152,304,000 acres, of which about 55 million acres are occupied as farms and about 20 million acres are sown to cereal crops each year. The area of land suitable for farming is estimated at 80 million acres. The chief conditions which contribute to the importance of Saskatchewan as a grain growing province are: (1) its very large areas of fertile soil; (2) a climate which brings the grain plants to fruition very quickly; (3) the northern latitude gives more sunshine during the sum-



A prairie home and garden near Saskatoon. Not long ago this spot was "bald-headed" prairie

mer season than in districts farther south, thus producing a grain of exceptional quality.

For countless centuries great herds of buffalo roamed the prairies which are now Saskatchewan, feeding on the nutritious native grasses, and taking shelter upon occasion in the deep valleys or the lightly-wooded park lands. The buffalo has passed away, except for certain numbers in captivity in national parks, and the prairies which supported him have either been brought under cultivation for the growing of crops, or are now used as pasture for domestic animals.

With only a small proportion of its area under cultivation the grain crops of Saskatchewan have exceeded 524,000,000 bushels in a single year. Wheat is grown to a greater extent than other grains. Oats are second in point of production. Of this cereal exceptionally heavy yields have been grown on well cultivated fields. Saskatchewan grains when shown at world exhibitions have several times won the championship. Flax is an important crop. Barley is extensively grown, and while much of it is exported, the largest amount is used at home in feeding cattle and hogs. Rye and other small grains usually bring good returns to the farmer, and are useful in crop rotation. Corn in many places has proven successful. The erection of silos in connection with well appointed farm buildings indicates the growth of dairy farming in the province. Alfalfa is a crop of some importance, particularly in the irrigated districts.

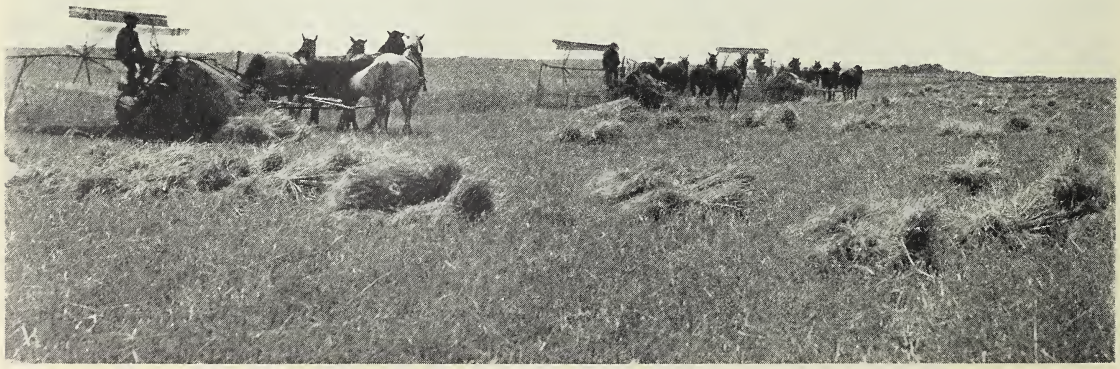
The southwestern portion of Saskatchewan was for many years regarded as "ranch" country—a land adapted to the raising of large herds of beef cattle which roamed the prairie summer and winter. Swift Current and Maple Creek were famous ranching centres long before wheat raising in a large way had become established. The great ranch, covering many square miles of territory and supporting thousands of cattle, has, to a large extent, passed away, being crowded out by the advance of grain farming, but the cattle industry in Saskatchewan is still important. Instead of a few large herds there are now thousands of small herds owned by individual farmers, and while beef cattle are still produced, the raising of milch cows for dairy purposes has become a very important industry. Canadian live cattle in limited quantities are shipped to the British Isles, and the opening of the shorter Hudson Bay route suggests that the cattle of Western Canada will play a larger part in supplying the markets of Europe. Cheese, butter, and poultry products of fine quality are produced and the surplus sold in the provinces or exported.

Dairying is now one of the most important branches of agriculture in Saskatchewan.

Although tractors and automobiles are extensively used in Saskatchewan, there are still nearly a million horses in the province, most of them in use upon the farms. There are also considerable numbers of sheep and swine, and poultry raising has become an important industry. Saskatchewan turkeys furnish Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners for thousands of families living far from the plains of Western Canada.

Mining. Saskatchewan is the latest province to have an established metal-mining industry. The Flinflon ore bodies on the eastern boundary of the province contribute gold, copper, zinc and silver as do the same deposits to Manitoba's mineral production. Moreover, gold-bearing mineral deposits are under development in the Lake Athabaska area, while the Precambrian belt, which extends across the entire northern part of the province, is believed to have possibilities of metalliferous mining similar to those of the provinces to the east.

Deposits of lignite coal in the southern portion of the



More than half of the wheat produced in Canada is grown in the Province of Saskatchewan.

province are yielding an increasing annual production, the best known coal area being in the vicinity of Estevan. Next to coal, sodium sulphate is the most important non-metal in Saskatchewan's mineral output, this product from natural alkali deposits having found large markets in Eastern Canada. Valuable deposits of refractory clays have given rise to substantial industries. Salt is being commercially produced and a discovery of natural gas near Lloydminster is being utilized.

Forests. In the northern part of Saskatchewan there are 82,160 square miles of forest, 35 per cent of the land area. About one half of this is accessible and productive and provides wood for about 270 sawmills which help to meet the local demands for building material. Spruce and jack pine are the principal coniferous species, but there are large quantities of poplar and some white birch for fuel and other purposes.

Numerous lakes in Saskatchewan and the other Prairie Provinces make good bathing places in the summer months

Fisheries. There are many lakes and rivers which abound in fish of various kinds. These not only provide food for the settlers but are also valuable for export purposes. The principal fish are whitefish, trout and pickerel, but pike and sturgeon are also caught.

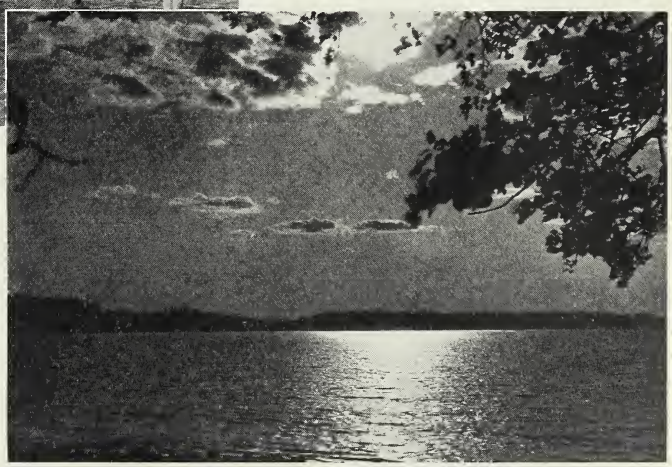
Manufacturing. Manufacturing is not as yet one of the important industries of Saskatchewan although there are important flour and oatmeal mills, and the making of cement and bricks is a considerable industry. Foundries and machine shops are found at various points.

Fur Trading. The forests of the north still abound in fur-bearing animals, the principal being bear, otter, beaver, marten, wolf and mink. Prince Albert and Battleford are the leading centres of the fur trade. The raising of foxes and muskrats on fur farms is becoming an industry of increasing importance.

Transportation. For more than fifty years the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway has crossed the Province of Saskatchewan from east to west, about 100 miles north of the border of the United States. One of its more important branches is the "Soo" line from Moose Jaw to St. Paul, Minnesota. There are branch lines to Edmonton and Lacombe, Alberta—both progressive commercial points. The main lines of the Canadian National Railways also cross the province, with several branches tapping the agricultural centres and forming connection with the markets. The lines of the Canadian National extend northward beyond latitude 53 and southward to the international boundary. Saskatchewan has now over 7,500 miles of railways. The province is so well served by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways with their several branches that few of the established settlements are more than 10 to 20 miles from transportation.

The Hudson Bay Railway affords a short haul to ocean shipping to the British and European markets from the Saskatchewan grain fields. The building of roads and bridges within the province has been taken up energetically by the Government, and large sums have been spent for this purpose, with excellent results.

Population. Settlement of farm lands has been the principal factor in the growth of population in Saskatchewan. For many years one-quarter sections—160 acres—of farm land were granted free by the Canadian Government to settlers who would live upon them and make certain improvements. A similar policy was followed in Manitoba and Alberta and portions of British Columbia, but in 1930 the Dominion Government lands in these provinces were transferred to provincial control, and the policy of encouraging immigration by grants of free land was discontinued. Lands in Saskatchewan are still granted free to settlers, but only to those who have lived in the province for the twelve months immediately preceding the date of application.



"Twilight and evening star"—
York Lake, near Yorkton, Saskatchewan

The population of Saskatchewan according to the census taken in 1931 was 921,785. About two-thirds of the present population are Canadian-born; the next largest group was born in the British Isles,

SASKATCHEWAN
N. W. T.
Statute Miles, 55 = 1 inch
0 10 20 40 60 80 100
110
105
100
60
55
LEGEND
Canadian National Railways
Canadian Pacific Railway
Other railways
Resources
Wheat
Ft. Smith
Fitzgerald
Salt R.
Slave R.
Tazin L.
Gold
Iron
Black B.
Poplar Pt.
Fond du Lac
Whitefish
Trout
Lake Athabaska
Black L.
W. P. (undev)
Fond-du-Lac
McFarlane R.
William R.
L. Claire
Chipewyan
Richardson R.
Firebag R.
Mackay River
Pipestone River
Cree River
Caribou
Furs
Waterfound R.
Hatchet L.
Cochrane
Du Brochet L.
Cochrane R.
Wollaston
Lake
Fish
Furs
Brochet
Deer I.
Big I.
Canoe R.
REINDEER
LAKE
Burntwood B.
Halfway I.
Cree Lake
Poor-fish R.
Gelsie R.
Pink River
High Rock L.
Swan L.
Clearwater River
McMurray
Waterways
Lynton
Lenarthur
Anzac
Christina R.
Warper
Pickford
Leismer
Conklin
Margie
Behan
Philomena
Barnegat
Frobisher L.
Frobisher R.
Metty L.
Garson R.
Foster Lakes
Foster R.
Deep Bay
Kamuchawie L.
Granville L.
Falls
Nelson L.
Southern Indian L.
Pulpwood
Judjatik
Churchill R.
Haultain R.
Peter Pond Lake
Whitefish Lake
Knee L.
Churchill
Copper
Nickel
Reindeer River
W. P. (undev)
W. P. (dev)
Sisipuk L.
Kipahigan L.
Burntwood L.
Timber
Ile-à-la Crosse
Lac la Ronge
Stanley Reservoir
Trade Wood L.
Pelican Narrows
Mirond L.
Kakinagimak L.
Hisissing L.
Canoe L.
La Plonge
Snake L.
Wapawekka L.
Primrose Lake
Doré Lake
Beaver R.
Ochre
Silica Sand
Deschambault Lake
Athapapeskow L.
Reed L.
Flinflon
Gold
Copper
Zinc
MANITOBA

Saskatchewan
Prince Albert
PRINCE ALBERT PARK
Big Game
Timber
Mixed Farming
Wheat
Ranching
Coal
Sodium Sulphate
Saskatchewan Salt Spring
Carrot River Shale
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake Manitoba
Lake Winnipeg
Saskatoon
Regina
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
Medicine Hat
Brandon
North Battleford
Battleford
Melfort
Humboldt
Watrous
Wynyard
Kamsack
Canora
Yorkton
Melville
Estevan
Weyburn
Assiniboia
Maple Creek
Gravelbourg
Shaunavon
Eastend
Kindersley
Rosetown
Kerrobert
Unity
Lloydminster
Meadow Lake
Green Lake
Big River
Dumble
Debden
Canwood
Mervin
Turtleford
Medstead
Edam
Meota
Rabbit Lake
Mayfair
Leask
Marcelin
Macdowall
Parkside
Shellbrook
Holbein
Paddockwood
Whitefox R.
Nipawin
Gronlie
Pierceland
Leoross
Arborfield
Ceba
Red Deer
Red Deer Barrows
Hudson Bay Jc.
Westgate
Tisdale
Melfort
Star City
Pathlow
Pleasantdale
Naicam
Nora
Kelvington
Tallpines
Birch River
Bowsman
Swan River
Minitonas
Renwer
Cowan
Sevick
Durban
Benito
Norquay
Pelly
Arran
Pine River
Garland
Fork River
Ethelbert
Ukraina
Sifton
Grandview
Makaroff
Deepdale
Roblin
Strevel
Shevlin
Dauphin
Ashville
Gilbert Plains
MacNutt
Foxwarren
Binscarth
Rossburn
Oakburn
Glenforsa
Russell
Shellmouth
Birtle
Rivers
Hamiota
Crandall
Deloraine
Melita
Elva
Napinka
Lauder
Pipestone
Bede
Souris
Oakner
Alexander
Virden
Oak Lake
Kelso
Moosomin
Kipling
Kennedy
Wawota
Fairlight
Maryfield
Ebor
Scarth
Reston
Arcola
Carnduff
Manor
Redvers
Antler
Tilston
Alida
Oxbow
Alameda
Lampman
Frobisher
Glen Ewen
Pierson
Dalny
Carievale
Lyleton
Northgate
Roche Percee
North Portal
Bromhead
Tribune
Goodwater
Neptune
Bengough
Minton
Lake Alma
Fife Lake
Coronach
Big Beaver
Killdeer
Rockglen
Lisieux
Willowbunch
Pickthall
Verwood
Viceroy
Ceylon
Colgate
Radville
Roe
Khedive
Griffin
Forward
Ogema
Pangman
Cardross
Longress
Readlyn
Horizon
Woodrow
Admiral
Aneroid
Kincaid
Hazenmore
Meyronne
Frederick Lake
Limerick
Mankota
Wood Mountain
Frenchman R.
Consul
Robsart
Ravenscrag
Dollard
Shaunavon
Scotsguard
Cadillac
Pontex
Vanguard
Simmie
Neville
Piapot
Maple Creek
Whitla
Irvine
Walsh
Mackie
Hatton
Tompkins
Gull Lake
Carmichael
Antelope
Webb
Golden Prairie
Suffield
Schuyler
Pivot
Hilda
Burstall
Fox Valley
Horsham
Cabri
Pennant
Success
Waldeck
Herbert
Morse
Ernfold
Rush Lake
Chaplin
Tuxford
Caron
Drinkwater
Parkbeg
Mortlach
Neidpath
Scottsburgh
Johnston L.
Briercrest
Moose Mountain
Cedoux
Hak
Hodgeville
Massbank
Lumsden
Qu'Appelle
Bargonie
India Head
Silton
Craven
Edenwold
Pense
Grand Coteau
Belle Plaine
Vibank
Odessa
Montmartre
Sinnutata
Wolseley
Grenfell
Broadview
Percival
Whitewood
Wapella
Kirkella
Elkhorn
Hargrave
Kendal
Wilcox
Sedley
Roulleau
Francis
Tyvan
Peebles
Windthorst
Milestone
Avonlea
Truax
Lang
Spring Valley
Mitchellton
Yellow Grass
Talmage
Osage
Fillmore
Creelman
Heward
Handsworth
Wawota
Stoughton
Forget
Kisbey
Carlyle
Reader
Wauchope
Tilston
Lauder
Napinka
Deloraine
Elva

and the third largest in the United States. There are also considerable numbers who were born in European countries, of whom the largest group is from Russia and the next largest from Poland.

Government. The government of Saskatchewan is administered by a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council, an Executive Council of seven members chosen from the Legislative Assembly, and a Legislative Assembly of 55 members elected by the people. The province is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 21 Members of the House of Commons and six Senators.

Education. Both primary and secondary education are of vital interest in Saskatchewan and receive every attention. School districts have kept pace with the rapid advance of settlement. The schools are free and are supported by the Government and by local taxation. Collegiate institutes or high schools are found in every important centre of the province. Normal schools for the training of teachers are maintained at Regina and at Saskatoon. Large, commodious, and well-equipped school buildings are the rule, not the exception. The University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon is supported and controlled by the province. In connection with the University is the Agricultural College, well equipped for its special purpose and conducting an admirable work among the farm population.

Sport. Northern Saskatchewan is still largely the haunt of the sportsman. Lakes, rivers, and forests abound, and the keen hunter finds rare sport in this home of the fur-bearing animals. Moose and caribou are numerous. Elk are also found, but are protected by law in order to prevent their extermination. In the south and centre, prairie chickens are numerous, while the prairie lakes and sloughs are the habitat of wild ducks and other wild fowl. The jack-rabbit and coyote roam almost everywhere on the prairies, and the graceful antelope may sometimes be seen at a respectful distance.

About 70 miles northwest of the city of Prince Albert, in northern Saskatchewan, lies Prince Albert National Park, a wooded wilderness containing many lakes and streams which form connected waterways and canoe routes extending for hundreds of miles. The park is a natural home for wild life. Deer, moose, bear and beaver abound, while the lakes provide excellent fishing for trout, pike and pickerel. The provision of motor camp grounds and facilities for recreation has made the park a Mecca for thousands of visitors during the summer season.

Cities and Towns. Regina, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the capital of the province. Its population numbers over 50,000. It is the centre of a rich agricultural district, and has direct railway communication with all the important points in the West. The beautiful Provincial Legislative Buildings are situated there, as are also one of the Provincial Normal Schools, and Regina College.

Moose Jaw, with a population of over 20,000, is an important railway point. It has extensive stockyards and flour mills. A large storage elevator with a capacity of about 4,000,000 bushels has been erected there, also a special equipment for cleaning grain, so that farmers may be sure of pure seed. The city is properly proud of its substantial school buildings.

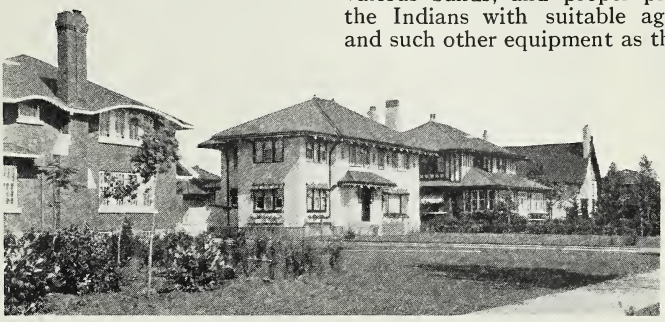
Saskatoon has a population of over 40,000 and is commercially and educationally important. It is the seat of the University of Saskatchewan and of one of the Provincial Normal Schools. It is also an important railway and distributing centre for a productive farming district. One of the Canadian Government storage elevators is located at Saskatoon.

Prince Albert has a population of about 10,000. The city contains large sawmills and flour mills. It is a centre for farm supplies and marketing, and for fur-trading.

North Battleford, Swift Current, Yorkton, Weyburn, Melville, Estevan, Kamsack, Humboldt, Melfort, Biggar, Indian Head, Canora, Battleford, Shaunavon, Gravelbourg, Wapella, Moosomin, and many other centres contribute to the social and commercial needs of the province.

This is the way they go to school in rural districts of Western Canada. (Upper left)—A typical school in a Saskatchewan city

Historical. The name "Saskatchewan," signifying "swift current," is a corruption of a Cree Indian expression. It was originally applied to any swift-flowing stream, but the name soon became restricted by the Whites to the one great river of the plains, the Saskatchewan, and was later given to one of the divisions of the old Northwest Territories and finally adopted by the province.



A residential street in Regina, capital of Saskatchewan.

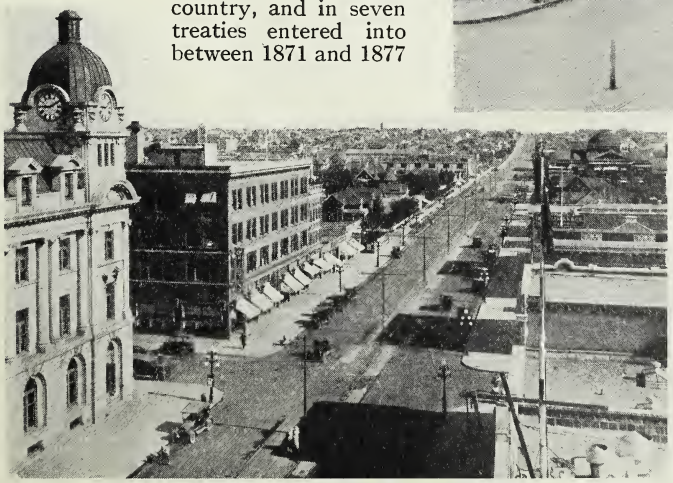
It was not until 1870 that the lands comprising the three prairie provinces and the Northwest Territories were acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company by the Dominion of Canada. Prior to this date, for a period of two hundred years, the history of Western Canada is the history of the fur trade. The history of Saskatchewan as a province began on September 1st, 1905. The first settlements in the present province were primarily offshoots from the Red River Colony, established by Thomas, fifth Earl of Selkirk, in 1812. The chief fur-trading posts gradually became the nuclei of small villages, but there was hardly any attempt at farming beyond raising a few vegetables and keeping a few head of cattle until the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the early eighties opened up Western Canada to the world and inaugurated a new era in the history of the Dominion.

As the tide of immigration set toward the West, it was inevitable that the Indians could no longer possess the whole country, and in seven treaties entered into between 1871 and 1877 the Indians surrendered all right to the great fertile belt extending from the height of land west of Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains on consideration of annuities for chiefs, head men and braves, a sufficient number of Indian reserves for the various bands, and proper provision for supplying the Indians with suitable agricultural implements and such other equipment as they needed.

The Indians realized the value of the heritage they were surrendering and spoke frequently and with much eloquence of their rights as the ancient occupants of the soil, although recognizing that they must agree to the new order of things. "The sound of the rustling of the gold is under my feet where I stand," said one famous chief with prophetic insight. "We have a rich country; it is the Great Spirit who gave us this."

The immense extent and great possibilities of the fertile plains of Western Canada soon became widely known. The ease of prairie travel encouraged settlers in the early eighties to establish themselves many miles from the railway, but as soon as these settlers had wheat, oats, barley and other farm products to sell, and other things to buy, the clamour for more railways became general and lines throughout Western Canada were built to serve practically every community in the agricultural part of the province. In recent years the railways have been supplemented by excellent highways, and the motor car now spins through what was so recently the haunt of the buffalo.

Second Avenue, Saskatoon, one of the principal streets of the city, which is the seat of the University of Saskatchewan.



A glimpse of a section of Moose Jaw, one of the most important railway and distributing centres in Saskatchewan.

ALBERTA

Provincial Legislative Building Edmonton, Alberta.

ALBERTA is the most westerly of the three Prairie Provinces. The rectangular form of the province is broken by the encroachment of British Columbia into the southern half of the western side along the crest line of the Rocky Mountains. It is a great sloping plateau covering an area of 255,285 square miles. In length it is 760 miles from north to south, and in width varies from 400 miles to less than half that distance. The Rocky Mountains, that magnificent range, the scenery of which is unsurpassed in any part of the globe, forms more than half of the dividing line between Alberta and British Columbia. The province contains four distinct territorial belts—southern, central, northern and mountain area.

Southern Alberta. Rolling, treeless prairie lands extend from the international boundary to 100 miles north of Calgary. For a distance of sixty miles the western side of this area is of foothill character. Throughout this southern area the altitude is high and the rainfall generally somewhat light. For many years this country was a veritable paradise for ranchers, and it is still a great ranching country. Livestock can be kept out of doors the year round, as the winters are comparatively mild, owing to the warm dry Chinook winds which come over the mountains. Ranching is still followed to some extent, but much of the open grazing land has been converted to grain growing and mixed farming. Irrigation is employed quite extensively, and the principal alfalfa areas of Western Canada are in this territory.

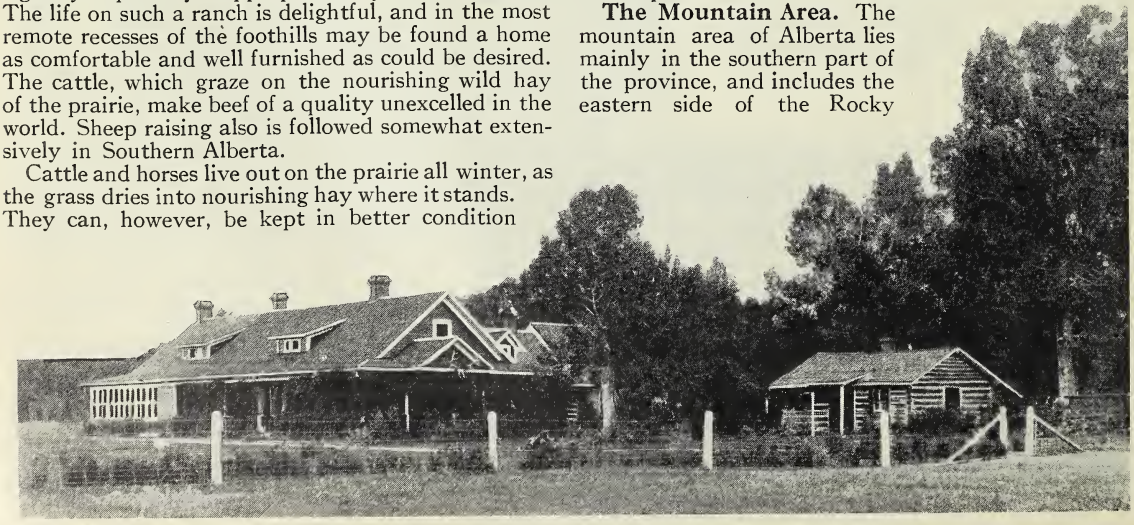
Though most of the big ranchers have sold their land, it must not be supposed that cattle ranching in Southern Alberta is a thing of the past. It still flourishes, especially among the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, where the cattle can still roam over many a grassy slope not yet appropriated by the homeseeker. The life on such a ranch is delightful, and in the most remote recesses of the foothills may be found a home as comfortable and well furnished as could be desired. The cattle, which graze on the nourishing wild hay of the prairie, make beef of a quality unexcelled in the world. Sheep raising also is followed somewhat extensively in Southern Alberta.

Cattle and horses live out on the prairie all winter, as the grass dries into nourishing hay where it stands. They can, however, be kept in better condition by extra feed; and so the ranchers put up prairie hay for winter use. In recent years irrigation has facilitated the raising of record crops of grain and vegetables, and especially alfalfa. Even without irrigation and by a system of "dry farming," which really means farming by conservation of moisture, all the small grains will thrive, and many millions of bushels are now annually grown on tracts formerly given over entirely to the feeding of herds of cattle and horses.

Central Alberta. The park-like territory extending from the Red Deer River northward, including the basin of the North Saskatchewan, to the height of land between that river and the Athabaska, constitutes the central section of Alberta, and in surface conditions and soil—a rich black loam, practically inexhaustible in its capability for producing crops—is very much like that of Central Saskatchewan. It is well watered and has important resources in timber, chiefly poplar and spruce. The soil is very fertile; wheat, oats, barley and flax yield abundantly and the practice of mixed farming is general and characteristic. The excellent fodder provided by the natural grasses of the prairie is supplemented by heavy crops of timothy and other tame fodders, resulting in favourable conditions for dairying and stock raising. The active assistance of the Federal and Provincial Governments has placed the butter-making industry on a sound foundation. The Dominion Experimental Stations at Lacombe and Lethbridge are a constant source of assistance to the farmers of the province.

Northern Alberta. In the lands of the northern section there is an agreeable diversity, open prairies lying close beside lightly and heavily wooded areas. Timber lands increase, and the great tracts of spruce and poplar are very valuable. Railways now serve a wide area of this section of the province, in which the productive Peace River country is situated. The rivers of the north country supplement in an important way the railway transportation services. The fur trade which opens out chiefly from Peace River is still important.

The Mountain Area. The mountain area of Alberta lies mainly in the southern part of the province, and includes the eastern side of the Rocky



His Majesty King Edward VIII. while Prince of Wales, bought for himself a ranch in the foothills of Southern Alberta. Here is a picture of his simple ranch home.

One of the innumerable beauty spots in the Canadian Rockies—Maligne Lake, Jasper National Park.

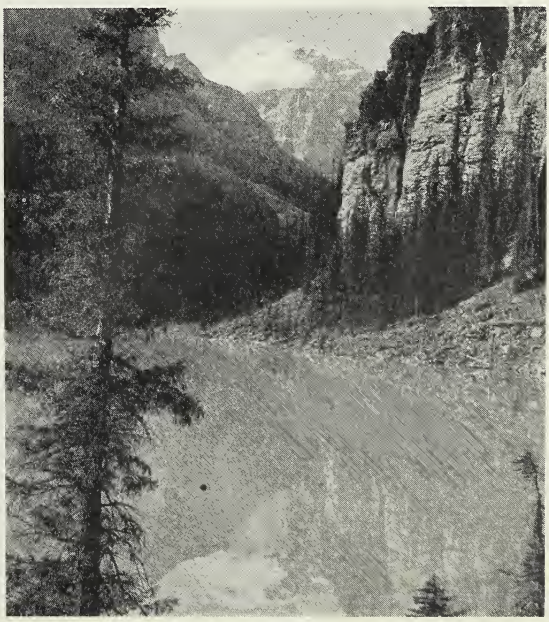
Mountains, with abrupt slopes and irregular surfaces, deeply cut by canyons and ravines. There are many passes through the mountains, the most important of which are the Crowsnest, traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Kicking Horse, through which the main line of the Canadian Pacific enters British Columbia, and the Yellowhead, through which the transcontinental line of the Canadian National Railways proceeds on its way to the Pacific coast. Alberta is world-famous for its mountain scenery, Banff, Lake Louise, Jasper, and other points being visited by many thousands of tourists every year.

Drainage. Three great drainage systems receive the waters of Alberta. The Peace and Athabaska Rivers, flowing into the Mackenzie system, drain the northern part of the province. The greater part of the central and southern area is drained by the Saskatchewan River, the two branches of which unite in the Province of Saskatchewan and eventually reach Hudson Bay through Lake Winnipeg and the Nelson River. The chief tributary of the North Saskatchewan is the Battle River, while the South Saskatchewan is fed by the waters of the Bow, Red Deer, and Belly Rivers, the Belly in turn being fed by the Little Bow, Old Man, and St. Mary Rivers. The Milk River flows for over one hundred miles through the province and joins the Missouri in the State of Montana.

In the southern part of the province the lakes are numerous, but shallow, and are full or almost empty in accordance with the rainfall. The central portion contains many large lakes, but it is in the northern part that the largest bodies of water are found. The largest of these, Lake Athabaska, is 195 miles long, while Lesser Slave is 60 miles long. The total area of lakes in the province is about 2,750 square miles.

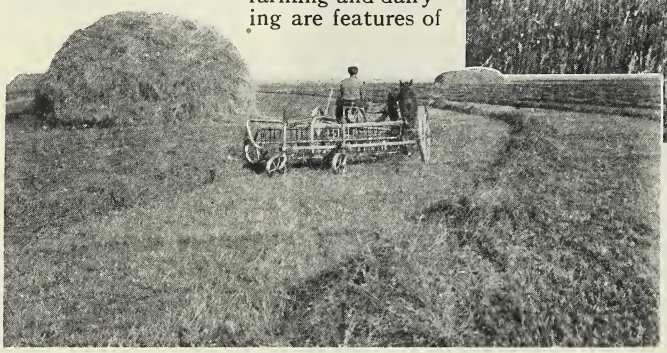
Climate. Altitude above sea level has much to do with the variations of climate in the province, as has also the great extent of the land area. Alberta is delightfully healthful throughout its length and breadth, the country drained by the Peace River, in the northern portion, being reputed to have as warm summers as the valley of the Saskatchewan, 300 miles farther south. This territory and that of the Athabaska River valley have every reason to be considered of great promise for agriculture and ranching. The "Chinook" wind, especially in Southern Alberta, is depended upon to carry off the snow, permitting cattle and horses to graze outdoors all winter. This wind is a current of air moving from areas west of the Rocky Mountains which reaches the prairie as a dry, warm wind. This influence affects the climate of the whole area east of the Rockies, sometimes as far as Regina, and moderates the winters for a great distance northward. There are few blizzards or violent storms of any character, and the winters are, for the most part, seasons of enjoyable temperature. The warmth of summer never becomes a sweltering heat.

Agriculture. Two-thirds of the population of Alberta look to the soil for a living. It is estimated that there are about 70 million acres of land available for agriculture in the province, 18 million of which are under cultivation. Wheat, oats, barley, flax,



Lake Louise and Mt. Lefroy, Banff National Park, Alberta.

rye, and other crops are produced in large quantities. Alfalfa is extensively cultivated, especially on the irrigated lands in the southern section. Important irrigation enterprises, which are capable of watering an area of over 1,000,000 acres, are operating in districts tributary to Calgary, Lethbridge, Bassano and Medicine Hat. Mixed farming and dairying are features of the central section. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry are raised successfully and in large numbers.



Alfalfa is grown very successfully under irrigation in Southern Alberta.

Cutting wheat, one of the principal crops grown in Alberta.

Mining. Minerals, next to agricultural resources, are Alberta's greatest source of wealth. Located here are Canada's largest reserves of coal in deposits underlying more than 25,000 square miles. These rate as among the greatest coal deposits in the world. The province has the largest known resources of natural gas in Canada, and discoveries of petroleum occupy a similar position.

The production of coal in Alberta in some recent years has exceeded that of Nova Scotia. The coal beds, found from the southerly provincial boundary nearly to the Peace River, provide above sixty per cent. by value of the province's mineral output. The more important producing areas include Drumheller, Crowsnest, Mountain Park, Coalspur, Edmonton and Lethbridge. Natural gas is a plentiful resource and abundant supplies are piped into the chief cities, Calgary and Edmonton, from the Turner Valley and Viking fields respectively, while important industries at Medicine Hat, such as pottery making and tile manufacture, are based on natural gas from the province's oldest source. The gas fields are either "wet" or "dry" according to whether or not the gas contains petroleum, and the leading field, Turner Valley, is Alberta's and Canada's chief source of petroleum, furnishing naphtha and light crude oil. Commercial quantities of crude oil have been located in the Red Coulee, Keho, Wainwright, Skiff and Ribstone areas, and exploratory drilling for petroleum is continuous and widespread. The manufacture of clay products is an important Alberta industry and included in latent mineral resources in the northern part of the province are thick beds of salt and immense deposits of bituminous sands, the latter being a potential source for the extraction of enormous quantities of bitumen and petroleum.

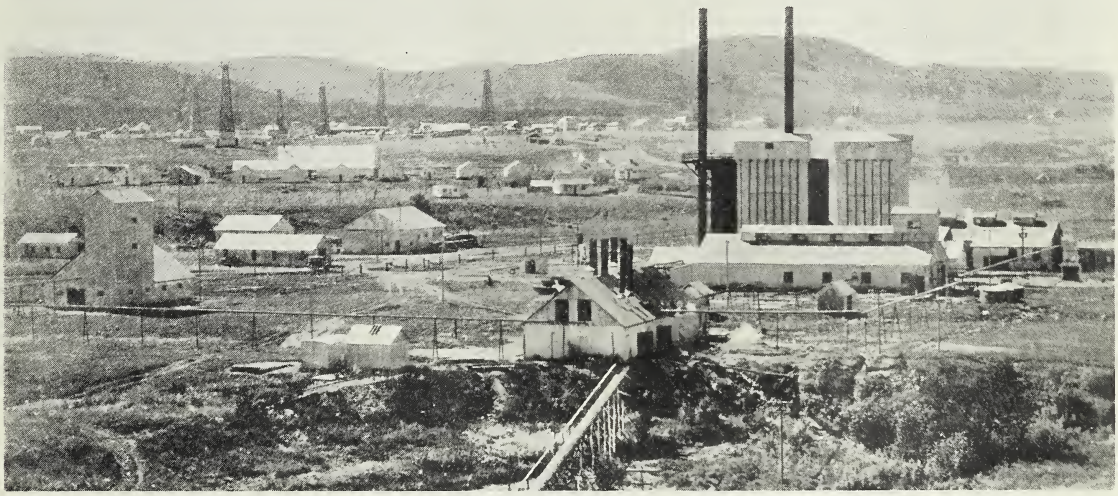
Forests. Along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and in the northern part of the province there are 130,635 square miles of forest land, over three-quarters of which is accessible and productive. Forest fires have destroyed the timber on large areas but there are about 20,680 square miles of timber of merchantable size. There are some 317 active sawmills in the province catering chiefly to the local market but also exporting to some extent to the United States. Jack pine, lodgepole pine and spruce are the principal species, but there is considerable poplar and some Douglas fir.

Fishing. The immense lakes of Northern Alberta are heavily stocked with fish, the most important being whitefish, pickerel and pike. Trout are also abundant. Most of the catch is used for local consumption, but there is a considerable export trade.

Dairy cattle in Alberta. Millions of dollars in revenue are returned to farmers in Alberta annually from dairying.

Fur Trading. Fur trading is still an important industry in the northern section of the province, with Edmonton as the centre. The fur trader derives considerable revenue from otter, mink, ermine, wolverine, marten, badger, squirrel, bear, fox, wolf, and lynx.

Manufacturing. There is a considerable manufacturing industry in the province. Abattoirs and meat-packing plants, flour and oatmeal mills and dairy factories are the natural result of the province's agricultural production and abundance of cheap power. Saw mills and wood-working plants, brick yards, tile works, works in iron, glass, cement, stone and pottery are important. Extensive car shops are operated by the railways, and there are factories for the making of harness, saddlery, tents, clothing, confectionery, bedding and other commodities.



Alberta is rich in oil and natural gas. A view of the Turner Valley oil and gas field.

Transportation. The Canadian Pacific Railway was the first to pierce the lofty Rockies, and its lines run from Medicine Hat and the east through the Crowsnest and Kicking Horse Passes. Two other great passes are the Yellowhead and Peace River, which, first traversed by daring travellers, have since been made highways of traffic. The main line of the Canadian Pacific runs east and west through Calgary, and from there a branch runs north to Edmonton and another south to Macleod and Lethbridge. From the Edmonton branch there are two off-shoots, starting at Lacombe and Wetaskiwin. Other branches diverge from the main line at different points, extending into the newer districts.

Two through lines of the Canadian National Railways connect Edmonton with Winnipeg, Minaki, Port Arthur and other principal centres in the east and with Jasper, Vancouver and Prince Rupert in the west, passing through Jasper National Park in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, one of the largest and most beautiful national parks in the world. Canadian National lines also extend to Calgary from the east and north, and there are also extensions westward into the coal fields. Other branches of the Canadian National System traverse the central portion of the province and link with lines to all parts of Canada and the United States.

The Northern Alberta Railways, operated under the joint management of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways, have two lines from Edmonton, one running through the Peace River country as far as Dawson Creek, a distance of 495 miles, and the other to Waterways, a distance of 300 miles. These railways, built principally for colonization purposes, have opened up extensive areas of fertile agricultural country. The Government of Alberta is also spending large sums in the building of roads and bridges, especially in the newer and less settled parts of the country. On the rivers and lakes of the northern section stern-wheel steamers ply during the summer months.

Aviation plays a large part in the business life of Alberta. The city of Edmonton has a large airport which is among the most active on the continent. This is due mainly to the fact that airplanes are being used extensively in the development of the great new mining areas of the far north, and Edmonton is the base for these operations. The Edmonton city port dispatches and receives an average of four or five planes a day during the winter months while the adjacent lake port at Cooking Lake receives and dispatches an average of three planes a day during the summer months.

Population. The population of Alberta according to the census of 1931 was 731,605. In 1901 it was 73,022. Migration from Eastern Canada, the British Isles, the United States, and several European countries has accounted for the rapid increase in population.

The transformation of Alberta from a wilderness

120
115
110
55
N. W. T.
Buffalo L.
Ft. Smith
Petitot R.
L. Bistcho
Hay R.
Furs
Salt
Fitzgerald
W. P. (undeu)
Slave R.
Tazin L.
WOOD
Thultue L.
Furs
Black R.
Trout
White fish
Poplar Pt.
Lake Athabaska
Grazing Land
Pulpwood
Hay River Post
BUFFALO
Jackfish R.
Gypsum
Kotcho L.
Kotcho R.
Hay L.
Meander R.
CARIBOU MTS.
Margaret L.
PARK
Chipewyan
Hay R.
HIGH HILLS
WATT MT. 2500'
Grains
Vermilion Chutes
PEACE R.
L. Claire
Fontas R.
Kahnta R.
Boyer R.
Ft. Vermilion
W. P. (undeu)
Birch R.
Timber
Pulpwood
Richardson R.
Wilson R.
Chinchaga R.
PEACE
RIVER
COUNTRY
Carcajou
Timber
Wolverine R.
Wabiskaw R.
Mikkwa R.
Furs
Clay
Firebag R.
Timber
Nig R.
Blueberry R.
Beatton R.
Notikewin R.
Timber
Dover R.
Mackay River
Bituminous Sands
Gypsum
Mac Kay R.
W. P. (undeu)
Swan L.
Clearwater River
Waterways
W. P. (undeu)
McMurray
Big Game & Furs
Loon R.
Furs
Natural Gas
St. John R.
Peace R.
Hines Creek
Berwyn
Peace River
W. P. (undeu)
Lynton
Rapids
Lenarthur
Anzac
Kinosis
Christina R.
Pulpwood
Methy L.
Garson R.
Fairview
Whitelaw
Dunvegan
McPherson
Mixed Farming
Muskwa R.
N. Wabiskaw L.
Rap.
Athabaska R.
Warper
Quigley
Pingle
Peter Pond Lake
Rolla
Pouce Coupe
Spirit River
Roycroft
Rohab
Tangent
Culp
Springburn
Utikuma L.
S. Wabiskaw L.
Natural Gas
Leismer
Tupper Creek
Manir
McLennan
Woking
Kathleen
Grouard
Whitefish
Pickerel
Lesser Slave L.
Slave Lake
W. P. (undeu)
Conklin
Margie
Sexsmith
Kenzie
High Prairie
Enilda
Indiana
Faust
Widewater
Swan R.
Calling L.
Behan
Philomena
Canoe L.
Grande Prairie
Wembley
Kiskatinaw R.
Murray R.
Wapiti River
Timber & Pulpwood
Smoky River
Little Smoky R.
Timber
Scitleaux
Hondo
Smith
Chisholm
Mixed Farming
W. P. (undeu)
L. laBiche
Pitlochrie
Primrose Lake
Barnegat
Flatbush
Athabaska
Colinton
Kilsyth
Fawcett
Meanook
Perryvale
Boyle
laBiche
Cold Lake
Whitefish
Pulpwood
Beaver

ALBERTA
Statute Miles, 55 = 1 inch
0 10 20 40 60 80 100
LEGEND
Canadian National Railways
Canadian Pacific Railway
Other railways
Resources
Coal
EDMONTON
Calgary
Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
Red Deer
Lacombe
Wetaskiwin
Leduc
St. Albert
Morinville
Vermilion
Lloydminster
Wainwright
Hardisty
Camrose
Daysland
Provost
Consul
Milk River
Coutts
Cardston
Waterton Lake Park
Fernie
Cranbrook
Kimberley
Creston
Kamloops
Vernon
Revelstoke
Golden
Field
Lake Louise
Banff
Canmore
Jasper
Jasper Park
Hinton
Edson
Whitecourt
Athabaska
Grande Prairie
Peace River
Fort St. John
Dawson Creek
Fort Nelson
Fort Vermilion
High Level
Hay River
Fort Smith
Fort Resolution
Fort Chipewyan
Fort McMurray
Lac La Biche
St. Paul
Elk Point
Lloydminster
Battleford
Saskatchewan
Alsask
Eatonia
Empress
Leader
Burstall
Brooks
Suffield
Bow Island
Foremost
Coutts
Milk River
Raymond
Magrath
Taber
Coaldale
Macleod
Claresholm
Okotoks
High River
Strathmore
Drumheller
Three Hills
Olds
Didsbury
Innisfail
Penhold
Ponoka
Rimbey
Stettler
Castor
Coronation
Consort
Oyen
Acadia Valley
Youngstown
Hanna
Delia
Morrin
Rumsey
Wimborne
Trochu
Carstairs
Cremona
Crossfield
Irricana
Airdrie
Cochrane
Bragg Creek
Turner Valley
Black Diamond
Okotoks
Vulcan
Champion
Carmangay
Barons
Nobleford
Granum
Stavely
Nanton
Cayley
Ensign
Gleichen
Langdon
Midnapore
De Winton
Bassano
Brooks
Tilley
Scandia
Alderson
Suffield
Enchant
Cecil
Redcliff
Medicine Hat
Irvine
Walsh
Mackay
Whitla
Burdett
Grassy Lake
Pakowki Lake
Manyberries
Consul
Bain
Altawan
Milk River
Foremost
Cardston
Waterton
Lake Park
Coleman
Blairmore
Frank
Crowsnest
Natal
Corbin
Coal Creek
Morrissey
Bull River
Elko
Baynes
Moyie
Wardner
Kitchener
Yahk
Kingsgate
Creston
Erickson
Sirdar
Waldo
Tochty
Flagstone
Newgate
Wasa
Ft. Steele
Marysville
Lumberton
Skookumchuck
Torrent
Canal Flat
Argenta
Lardeau
Howser
Radium
Columbia Lake
Windermere
Lake Bank
Athalmer
Fairlands
Edgewater
Wilmer
Brisco
Golden
Glacier
Donald
Beavermouth
Sixmile Creek
Ford
Albert Canyon
Illecillewaet
Mt. Murdo
Castledale
Parson
Harrogate
Kootenay Park
Gdenay
Spillimacheen
Wigwam
Beaton
Arrowhead
Trout Lake
Halcyon
Gerrard
Poplar Creek
Nakusp
Arrowpark
New Denver
Burton
Sandon
Three Valley
Taft
Craigellachie
Greely
Twin Butte
Revelstoke
Cambie
Icamous
Chase
Carlin
Tranquille
Savona
Pinantan
Heffley
Blackpines
McLure
Vinsulla
Celista
Shuswap
Adams L.
Louis Creek
Barriere
Albas
Seymour Arm
Shuswap
Salmon Arm
Mara
Enderby
Mabel L.
Armstrong
Larkin
Lumby
Cherryville
Okanagan Landing
Okanagan Centre
Vernon
Oyama
Winfield
Kelowna
Westbank
Peachland
Summerland
Penticton
Naramata
Okanagan Falls
Oliver
Osoyoos
Keremeos
Princeton
Hedley
Copper Mountain
Tulameen
Coalmont
Merritt
Nicola
Quilchena
Stump Lake
Adelphi
Monte Creek
Barnhart Vale
Kamloops

to a land of homes has been wrought by an extraordinary diversity of men. The ranching life at first attracted a considerable number of young Englishmen, and the Old Country element is still strong. Eastern Canadians, especially those from Ontario, migrated in large numbers to Alberta. Settlers from the United States are numerous, and make progressive and prosperous farmers. There are also many Scandinavians and a considerable number of French and Germans. Settlers of other nationalities are to be found in thousands in the northern parts of the settled districts.

Government. The government of the province is in the hands of a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 63 members, with an executive Council, composed of 9 members, chosen from the Legislature. The province is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 16 Members of the House of Commons and 6 Senators. After incorporation, municipalities are given control of their local affairs, and local improvement districts, for the purpose of maintaining roads and accomplishing other work for the welfare of the people are established throughout the rural sections.

Education. Liberal assistance in providing primary education is afforded by the Legislature, and high schools have been opened at all the leading centres. At Edmonton there is a well-equipped university. St. Stephen's College, a United Church theological training school, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Theological College, and other denominational institutions are affiliated with the university. Normal schools for the training of teachers are in operation at Calgary and Camrose. Technical schools are conducted at Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge.

Schools of agriculture are established at different points in the province for the purpose of educating the farmers' sons and daughters in the best methods to adopt in carrying on farming and household operations. There are also seven demonstration farms in the province, and an agricultural faculty in connection with the university.

Recreation. The Dominion Government has set aside large areas in the Canadian Rockies to be preserved and maintained for the free use of the people as National Parks. In Alberta there are three great reservations, covering together over 7,000 square miles and containing the most outstanding scenery of the eastern slope of the Rockies. Waterton Lakes National Park, in the southern part of the province, is a beautiful reserve of 220 square miles. Banff National Park, in the Central Rockies, covers 2,585 square miles, and contains medicinal hot springs, two famous resorts—Banff and Lake Louise—and Alpine scenery of striking grandeur. Good motor highways connect these parks with all parts of the province. Jasper National Park, in the Northern Rockies, is an extensive region still mainly in its natural state covering 4,200 square miles. Banff National Park is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Jasper National Park is on the main line of the Canadian National Railways; both parks have, therefore, excellent railway service. The Federal Government maintains in these parks good roads and trails, motor camp sites, and many recreational facilities for the convenience and enjoyment of visitors.

Bathing in Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta.

On the prairies of Alberta there are four national animal reserves for the preservation and increase of nearly extinct native species. Three of these reserves are fenced.

At Buffalo Park, Wainwright — in a fenced enclosure covering nearly 200 square miles—the Government maintains a herd of wild buffalo numbering approximately 5,000 head, which roam under natural conditions almost as they did in the days of the early settlement of the West when their numbers totalled countless millions. This noble species had practically disappeared from Canada, but, under government protection, has been brought back from the verge of extinction and its persistence seems now practically assured. Visitors are allowed to motor through the enclosure and are often able to come within a few yards of a grazing herd. Elk Island Park, near Edmonton, contains another buffalo herd of nearly 2,000, as well as fine herds of elk. In Southern

A bird's-eye view of Calgary, the commercial metropolis of Southern Alberta.

Alberta are the Nemiskam and Wawaskesy National Parks, which were established as sanctuaries for the pronghorned antelope, and which have a combined area of over 62 square miles.

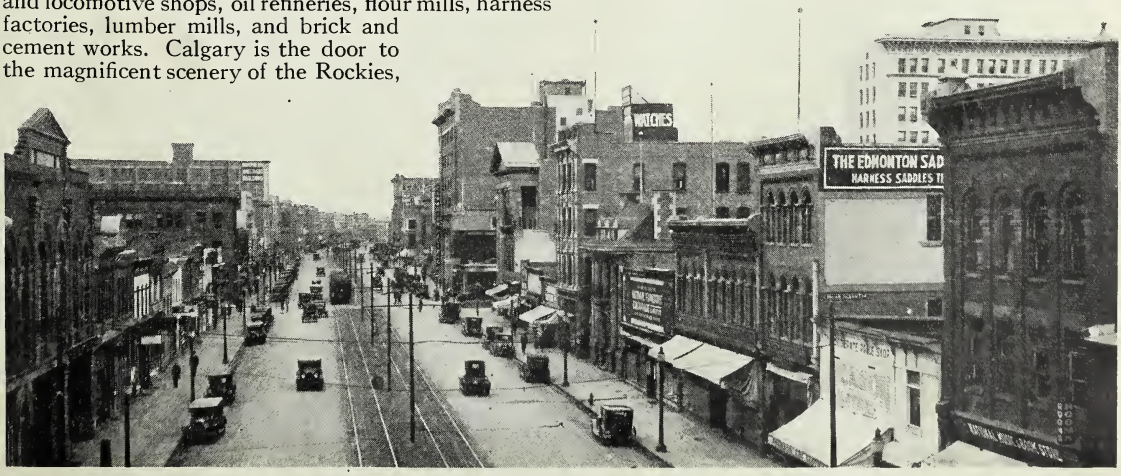
Cities and Towns. Edmonton, the capital of the province, with a population of about 80,000, is the centre of northern traffic, and an important distributing point. The territory to the south also contributes to its prosperity. Edmonton is finely located on a tableland 200 feet above the North Saskatchewan River, and has a bird's-eye view of this beautiful valley. It has many large manufacturing plants, in particular flour and saw mills and meat packing plants. The Provincial Legislative Buildings are distinguished for their beauty, and Alberta University is also imposing in architecture.

Calgary, the chief city of the southern district and the principal business centre of the province, is well located in the valley of the Bow River, a tributary of the South Saskatchewan. It is an important centre for wholesale and retail trade. Calgary now has about 84,000 inhabitants. Sixty years ago it was a mounted police outpost and ranchers' rendezvous. Manufactures include meat packing plants, railway car and locomotive shops, oil refineries, flour mills, harness factories, lumber mills, and brick and cement works. Calgary is the door to the magnificent scenery of the Rockies, and enjoys a large tourist business. Natural gas is largely used for fuel.

Lethbridge has gained its population of over 13,000 not alone by reason of its central position in a great coal-mining district, but also because of its railway advantages and its splendid agricultural area. One of the longest steel bridges in America crosses the river there. Lethbridge is an important centre of irrigation farming. A Dominion Government experimental station is located there.

Medicine Hat, the centre of what was formerly the finest kind of ranching country, in which general farming is now being carried on, has a population of about 10,000. Pottery and other clay products are extensively manufactured. The city is one of the most important among the flour milling centres of the British Empire, and is known as the "Natural Gas" city.

Drumheller, Red Deer, Camrose, Wetaskiwin, Raymond, Coleman, Cardston, Vegreville, Blairmore, Edson, Hanna, Grand Prairie, High River, Macleod, Taber, Vermilion, Lacombe, Magrath, Stettler, and many other active centres take care of the growing commercial needs of the population.



Jasper Avenue, the principal street in Edmonton, capital of the Province of Alberta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Statute Miles, 75 = 1 inch
0 25 50 75 100 125 150
LEGEND
Canadian National Railways
Canadian Pacific Railway
Other railways
Steamship Routes
Resources
Timber
135
130
125
120
60
55
YUKON
N. W. T.
ALASKA
Whitehorse
Wigon
McClintock
Carcross
Minto
Tagish
Bennett
Atlin
Dyea
Skagway
Haines
Juneau
Chichagof Island
Sitka
Admiralty I.
Frederick Sd.
Baranof I.
Chatham Str.
Kuiu I.
Kupreanof I.
Wrangell
Prince of Wales I.
Dall I.
C. Ommaney
Coronation I.
Iphigenia Bay
C. Muzon
C. Chacon
C. Knox
Dixon Entrance
Langara I.
Dundas I.
Prince Rupert
Port Simpson
Kincolith
Aiyansh
Kitwanga
Hazelton
New Hazelton
Telkwa
Smithers
Evelyn
Bulkley Valley
Rose Spit
Stephens I.
Massett
Graham I.
Buckley Bay
Skeena R.
Nass R.
Nass Harbour
Milk Bay
Ritchie
Rosswood
Cedarvale
Pacific
Sheen
Bedment
Crossing (unused)
Portland Canal
Premier
Stewart
Alice Arm
Anyox
Observatory Inlet
Hidden Inlet
Granby Bay
Granby R.
Boundary
Iskut R.
Iskut River
Echo Lake
Nass River
Bear River
Bowser L.
Meziadin L.
Unuk R.
Eulo
Behm Canal
Revillagigedo I.
Clarence Str.
Tongass Narrows
Ketchikan
Wrangell
Petersburg
Sumner Str.
Farewell
Mingo
Frederick Sd.
Endicott Arm
Stephens Passage
Taku Inlet
Taku R.
Taku
Hoonah
Glacier Bay
Icy Strait
Lynn Canal
Skagway
Dyea
Pleasant Camp
Rainy Hollow
Copper
Lead
Silver
Gold
Mt. FAIRWEATHER 5595
Alsek R.
Weskatahin
Dalton Post
Whitehorse
Cowley
Robinson
Kusawa L.
Lansdowne
Carcross
L. Bennett
Pennington
Wynnton
Watson
Tagish L.
Bennett
Meadows
Tagish
Marsh L.
Wigon
McClintock
Minto
Quiet L.
Teslin R.
Nisutlin
Teslin
Teslin L.
Wolf R.
Wolf L.
Liard
Flatyhorn
Frances L.
Fort Frances Site of
Frances R.
Hyland R.
Hyland
Liard R.
Liard
Rabbit R.
Rabbit
Dease
Dease R.
Dease L.
Porter Landing
Laketon
Tuya R.
Tuya L.
Tanzilla R.
Tahltan
Telegraph Creek
Stikine R.
Stikine
Egnell
Nahlin
Nakina R.
Nakina
Jennings R.
Jennings
Tagun
Inklin R.
Inklin
Taku
Takla
Takla Lake
Trembleur L.
Stuart R.
Nation R.
Nation
Crucifix R.
Crucifix
Pinchi L.
Fort St. James
Stuart L.
Fraser R.
Fraser
Prince George
Summit Lake
Pine R.
Pine
Pouce Coupe
Rolla
Hudson Hope
Fort St. John
Peace R.
Peace
Finlay Forks
Manson R.
Manson Creek
Omineca R.
Omineca
Osilinka R.
Osilinka
Graham R.
Halfway R.
Halfway
Bluebery R.
Blueberry
Beatton
Nig R.
Cypress Cr.
Chowade Cr.
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Babine L.
Ingenika R.
Ingenika
Thutade L.
Tatlatui L.
Sheema R.
Pelly Cr.
Pelly
Finlay
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Kechika
Sikanni Chief R.
Sikanni Chief
Fontas R.
Fontas
Fort Nelson
Kotcho L.
Kotcho R.
Kotcho
Hay L.
Hay R.
Hay
Muskwa R.
Muskwa
Prophet R.
Prophet
Fox R.
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Broadacha R.
Broadacha
Petitot R.
Petitot
Turnagain
Turnagain R.
Kechika R.
Kechika
Mt. Dame Creek
Mt. Brock R.
Kaltkobeh R.
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Pitman R.
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Klappan
Spatsizi R.
Spatsizi
Ross Cr.
Klinkit R.
Klinkit
Kluachon L.
Kluachon
Tahltan R.
Tahltan
Tanzilla R.
Tuya R.
Tuya
Tuya L.
Dease L.
Dease
Porter Landing
Laketon
Big Game Plentiful
Timber
Furs
Coal
Pulpwood
Gold
Silver
Copper
Lead
Mica
Farming
Gas
Mills L.
Providence
Meridian L.
Trout R.
Buffalo R.
Buffalo
Lady Evelyn Falls
Kakisa L.
Tathlina L.
EAGLE MT.
Louise Falls
CAMERON HILLS
River
L. Bistcho
Hay R.
Meander R.
HIGH HILLS
WATT MT. 2500'
Fort Vermilion
Boyer R.
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Chinchaga
Chinchaga R.
Clarke R.
Clarke
Wolverine R.
Wolverine
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Peace River
Berwyn
Whitelaw
Dunvegan
McPherson
Rahab
Tangent
Springburn
Spirit River
Roycroft
Manir
Tupper Creek
Wokiing
Smoky
McLennan
Pouce Coupe
Rolla
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Laketon
Big Game Plentiful
Timber
Furs
Coal
Pulpwood
Gold
Silver
Copper
Lead
Mica
Farming
Gas

PACIFIC OCEAN
Vancouver to Yokohama 4280 m. Hongkong 5800 m.
" Shanghai 5260 m.
Vancouver to Sydney 6840 m. Auckland 6205 m.
" Honolulu 2419 m.
Vancouver to San Francisco 830
" Valparaiso 5340 m. Panama 4045 m. C. Flattery
UNITED STATES
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
Seattle
Spokane
JASPER PARK
BANFF PARK
GLACIER PARK
Lake Louise
Calgary
Kamloops
Vernon
Kelowna
Penticton
Nelson
Trail
Fernie
Cranbrook
Prince George
Prince Rupert
Quesnel
Dawson Creek
Fort Fraser
Fort George
Fort St. James
Fort St. John
Chilliwack
Nanaimo
Port Alberni
Courtenay
Campbell River
Port Hardy
Queen Charlotte Sound
Hecate Strait
Dixon Entrance
Prepared by
Department of the Interior.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Provincial Legislative Building, Victoria, British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is one of the largest provinces of the Dominion, its area being estimated at 366,255 square miles. It extends 760 miles from north to south, and has an average width of over 400 miles, lying between latitudes 48.18 degrees and 60 degrees north. It is bounded on the south by the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the States of Washington, Idaho, and Montana; on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Southern Alaska; on the north by the Yukon and the Northwest Territories; and on the east by the Province of Alberta.

The province is traversed from south to north by three principal ranges of mountains—the Rocky Mountains to the east, the Columbia and Cassiar systems in the interior, and the Coast Range to the west. The Rocky Mountains and the Coast Range preserve their continuity, but the Columbia system is broken up into the Selkirk, Monashee and Cariboo mountains. Between the Rocky Mountains and the Columbia system lies a valley of remarkable length and regularity, extending from the International Boundary line along the western base of the Rockies, northerly, for 200 miles. To the west of the Columbia system extends a vast plateau or tableland, with an average elevation of 3,000 feet above sea-level, but so worn away and eroded by watercourses that in many parts it presents the appearance of a succession of mountains. In others it spreads out into wide plains and rolling ground, dotted with low hills, which constitute fine areas of farming and pasture lands. This Interior Plateau is bounded on the west by the Coast Range and on the north by the Cassiar system. It is of this great plateau that Professor Macoun said: "The whole of British Columbia, south of 52 degrees and east of the Coast Range, is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet, and a farming country up to 2,500 feet, where irrigation is possible."

The Coast Range is a series of massive crystalline rocks, averaging 6,000 feet in height — Mount Waddington, the highest peak in British Columbia is 13,260 feet—and a mean width of 100 miles, and descends to the Pacific Ocean. The Insular system, submerged by some tremendous cataclysm of the past, forms the group of islands of which Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands are the principal.

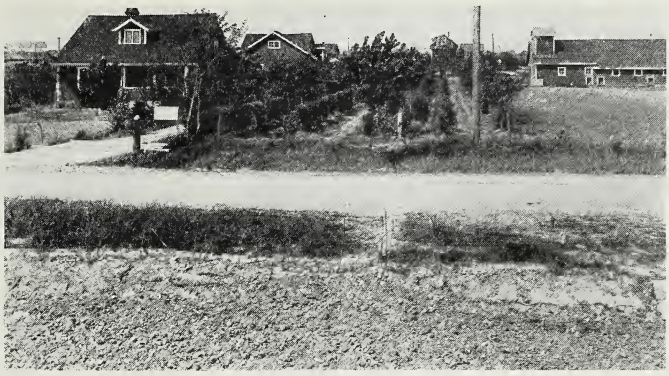
The multitude of islands and numerous large indentations of gulfs, inlets, and bays along the western side of the province are conspicuous features of the coast line, perhaps the most remarkable in that respect in the world. Only a survey of the map can give an idea of the countless indentations which occur, from the little bays and snug harbours to the long, deep sounds and inlets extending far inwards. Vancouver Island, the Queen Charlotte Islands, and the coast of the mainland are rugged in the extreme.

One of the most noticeable physical features of British Columbia is its position as the watershed of the North Pacific slope. All of the great rivers flowing into the Pacific, with the exception of the Colorado, find their sources within its boundaries. The more important rivers are: The Columbia, the principal waterway of the neighbouring State of Washington, which flows through the province for over 460 miles; the Fraser, 850 miles long; the Skeena, 360 miles long; the Thompson, the Kootenay, the Stikine, the Liard and the Peace. These streams, with their numerous tributaries and branches, drain an area equal to about one-tenth of the North American Continent. The lake system of British Columbia is extensive and important, furnishing convenient transportation facilities in the interior. The area of lakes exceeds 2,000 square miles.

Cameron Lake, Vancouver Island—Scenes such as this are numerous throughout British Columbia.

Climate. Varied climatic conditions prevail in British Columbia. The Japanese Current and the moisture-laden winds from the Pacific exercise a moderating influence upon the climate of the Coast and provide a copious rainfall. The westerly winds are arrested in their passage east by the Coast Range, thus creating what is known as the "Dry Belt" east of those mountains, but the higher currents of air carry the moisture to the loftier peaks of the Selkirks, causing the heavy snowfall which distinguishes that range from its eastern neighbour, the Rockies. Thus a series of alternate moist and dry belts is formed. The climate of British

Columbia, as a whole, presents all the conditions which are met with in European countries lying within the Temperate Zone. The climate of Vancouver Island, and the Coast generally, corresponds very closely to that of England; generally the summers are fine and warm with much bright sunshine, and severe frost scarcely ever occurs in winter.

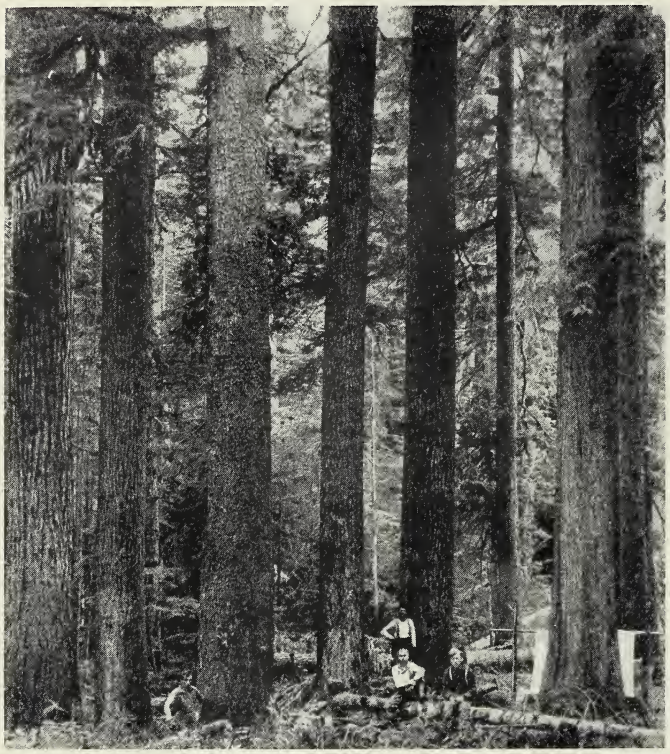


A typical farm home in British Columbia.

On the Mainland similar conditions prevail until the higher levels are reached, when the winters are cooler. There are no summer frosts, and the heavy annual rainfall nearly all falls during the autumn and winter. To the eastward of the Coast Range, in Yale and West Kootenay, the climate is quite different. The summers are warmer, the winters colder, and the rainfall rather light—bright, dry weather being the rule. The winter cold is, however, scarcely ever severe, and the hottest days of summer are made pleasant from the fact that the air is dry and the nights are cool. Farther north, in the undeveloped parts of the province, the winters are more severe.

Agriculture. The census of 1931 gave the number of farms in British Columbia as 25,935, and nearly 90 per cent of them are owned by the occupants. Of its 235,000,000 acres, not less than 170,000,000 are capable of producing some form of foodstuff—about 23,000,000 are good agricultural land and the balance is suitable for grazing. Of the arable land 2,000,000 acres are adapted to the growing of fruit. Agriculturally, the province divides itself naturally into zones. The Lower Coast (which includes Vancouver Island and the Fraser Valley) specializes in dairy products, small fruits and field crops. The Southern Interior, and notably the Okanagan and Kootenay Valleys, confines itself largely to fruits and vegetables. In the Central Interior is a huge tract devoted to cattle raising, while that section traversed by the Canadian National Railways, and containing the Nechako and Bulkley Valleys, is in mixed farming. Small holdings, berry and poultry farms of from 3 to 10 acres are popular around the large centres, where intensive cultivation is practised, and 10 acres is a usual size for orchards in the Okanagan and West Kootenay. Successful dairy farms in the Lower Fraser Valley run from 75 to 150 acres; and the cattle ranches of the Central Interior from whole sections of 640 acres to several sections, often with rented grazing in addition. Cultivation under glass is strongly featured, especially around Victoria, and altogether there are over 4,000,000 square feet of glass houses. The first large commercial orchard in British Columbia was planted at Earlscourt, near Lytton, in 1867. In 1898 the first carload of apples was shipped from the Okanagan, and from that casual experiment has developed a business which absorbed 5,000,000 boxes in 1932. Besides apples, pears, apricots, peaches, plums, cherries, and a wide variety of small fruits are grown to perfection. Field and forage crops are very successful,

A glimpse of some of the orchards in the Okanagan Valley British Columbia, one of the most productive fruit-growing districts in the world.



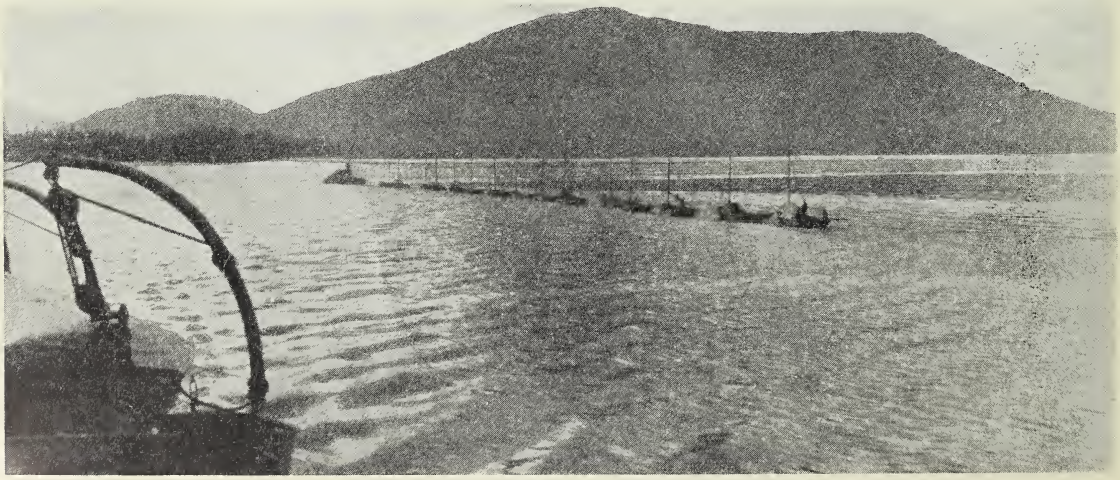
There are in British Columbia thousands of square miles of forests such as shown in this picture.

and dairy farming is carried on upon a highly-organized basis, along with cattle, sheep and poultry raising.

Forests. The forests of British Columbia are of an entirely different type from those of Eastern Canada, not only as to species but in character of growth. The moist, equable climate of the coastal region produces a luxuriant growth of conifers, such as Douglas fir, western red cedar, Sitka spruce, western hemlock, western white pine, yellow cypress and several species of true firs. The trees attain tremendous sizes and grow in dense stands which yield an average of 30,000 board feet, and often much more, per acre. Individual trees of Douglas fir, cedar and Sitka spruce are usually from 3 to 6 feet in diameter, and 150 to 200 feet high, but are frequently 9 or 10 feet in diameter and the fir is sometimes 250 feet in height. These huge trees, growing densely, produce a large proportion of lumber without knots. In the valley bottoms, broad-leaved maple, alder and huge cottonwoods grow.

To the east of the Coast range of mountains the climate is drier and there the forests are more open and the trees not so large. Western yellow pine, Douglas fir, Engelman spruce and western larch are the principal species in the southern portion of the interior. On the western slope of the Rockies and in the Columbia system of mountains, the precipitation is heavier and the forests resemble those on the Coast except that Engelman spruce replaces the Sitka spruce. On the higher slopes of the Rockies, Engelman spruce, Alpine fir, lodgepole pine and Douglas fir predominate. In the northern interior white spruce and Alpine fir are the principal trees.

British Columbia is essentially a mountainous country and the agricultural land is mainly confined to the valleys and the lower benches so that practically all of the 240,000 square miles of forested land is destined to remain so. About one-half of the forest land is at present accessible and 71,000 square miles carry timber of merchantable size. The forests reproduce readily, the growth, especially in the regions of heavy precipitation, being very rapid, and though the large trees which have taken 200 to 500 years to grow may not be replaced, there is no reason why, with protection from fire, British Columbia should



Off to the fishing grounds. The rivers and coastal waters of British Columbia are among the most productive fishing grounds in the world.

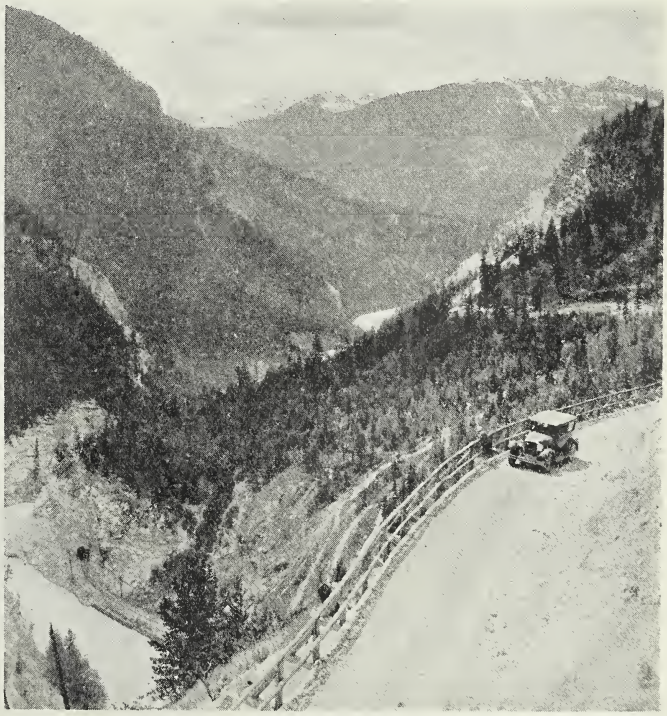
A section of the harbour, Vancouver, one of the most important seaports on the Pacific Coast

not continue to be a great wood-producing province.

There are 235 sawmills, many of them very large, and six pulp and paper mills in the province. British Columbia produces about 2,000,000,000 board feet of lumber annually, of which over 1,000,000,000 is exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom, Australia, China, Japan, United States, South Africa, West Indies and New Zealand. The Panama Canal has enabled British Columbia to ship her products to practically all the markets of the world, and considerable lumber is shipped to Eastern Canada by that route.

Mining. The mines of British Columbia are second only to those of Ontario in value of production. Rich in gold and silver, lead, zinc, copper and coal, the province also has untapped iron resources. Recently the metallic production has included bismuth and cadmium, while a nickel output is a possibility. Nearly the entire Canadian production of lead, the greater portion of Canada's zinc, and large amounts of silver are extracted from the province's silver-lead-zinc ores. One of the world's greatest metallurgical works for the production and refining of these metals is at Trail, and the Sullivan mine, principal ore source, is the greatest of its class in the British Empire. Gold, individually, is British Columbia's most valuable mineral and its output is multiplying rapidly, now mainly from lode deposits in contra-distinction to the earlier large production from placers. The gold resources are widespread; Bridge River, Ymir-Sheep Creek, Portland Canal, Rossland and Cariboo are among the important producing areas. Deep-lead mining of placers is receiving attention.

Coal is the most valuable non-metallic, mined for about one hundred years since its discovery on Vancouver Island. Late last century the extensive deposits in the Crowsnest Pass began to be developed, and, along with the manufacture of coke, have been an important factor in metal smelting. Nanaimo, Crowsnest Pass, and the interior points, Merritt and Princeton, are the principal producing areas, while coal resources are found also in the northern part of the province, the total reserves ranking next to those of Alberta. In addition to coal, other non-metallic production includes sulphur, cement, stone, clay products, lime and gypsum.



There's a thrill to motoring on roads thousands of feet above sea level amid such scenery. This is a view of Kicking Horse Canyon, Yoho National Park, British Columbia.

Georgia Street, Vancouver, an attractive and important city on the Pacific Coast.

Fishing. The fishing industry is one of great importance to British Columbia. The province has for some time held first place in the value of her fisheries, and is responsible for nearly one-half of the annual marketed value of the Dominion's production. The annual runs of the salmon, of which there are five species, resulted years ago in a large canning industry, and there is as well a considerable trade in the shipment of fresh and frozen salmon. Over 30 years ago the very rich halibut banks began to be exploited, and the halibut fishery off the Pacific Coast is still by far the most important in the world. At Prince Rupert, the centre of the halibut industry, is one of the largest cold storage plants in the world devoted exclusively to fish. Halibut is shipped to various parts of North America, as well as to Great Britain. Herring, pilchard and ling cod form a large part of the annual catch. Substantial catches of clams, crabs, oysters, and shrimps are included in the British Columbia landings. Whaling is carried on to some extent; several hundred whales are taken each year and are used in producing oil, meal, and fertilizer. The production of fish meal and oil is of importance. Meal and oil have become important by-products of Canada's fisheries and the greater part of the output is produced in British Columbia. Over 17,000 persons are engaged in the fishing industry. The export trade in fisheries products is of great importance. Canadian exports of canned salmon in 1934 had a value of more than $5,900,000 and in years of normal world conditions the value has been much greater.

Hatcheries for propagation purposes are established at a number of points throughout the province.

Manufacturing. The manufactures of British Columbia are mainly connected with the natural resources of the province. Lumber is manufactured in all its forms, for home consumption and for export. Large smelters are in operation in the mining districts, while coke is extensively manufactured at Fernie and other centres. Pulp and paper are being increasingly produced. Salmon canning is one of the largest industries. There is a large sugar refinery at Vancouver. The total value of the manufactures of the province exceeded $145,000,000 in 1933.

Transportation. The province is well supplied with transportation facilities. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway enters British Columbia through the Kicking Horse Pass on its way to Vancouver. Another line of the same railway, entering the province by the Crowsnest Pass, serves the Kootenay country and joins the main line, by several inland water connections, at Revelstoke. A branch line from Sicamous runs through the Okanagan Valley to Kelowna, in one of the most productive districts in Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway operates from Vancouver and Victoria a splendid trans-Pacific fleet, which calls at Honolulu, and has traffic arrangements with lines of steamers plying to and from Australia and New Zealand. In addition it maintains a remarkably fine coastal service from Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle to Alaska, calling at all the principal points en route. The Union S.S. Company also operates a fine coastal service, and there is direct steamship connection between Vancouver, Victoria and San Francisco. The route afforded by the Panama Canal is of great advantage to the province. Besides the coastal services, there is a very good system of inland water transportation.

The Canadian National Railways enter British Columbia from the east via the Yellowhead Pass. From Red Pass Junction, one line runs in a northwesterly direction to Prince Rupert (677 miles) and one southwards to Vancouver (488 miles) following closely the North Thompson and Fraser Rivers. From both lines, the passengers gain splendid views of Mount Robson, one of the greatest scenes in the Rockies. The line to Prince Rupert passes through a country rich in timber and other resources, and in associations with the ancient life of the Indian tribes. As it nears Prince Rupert, the railway serves the great Skeena River fishing industry. By its southern line, the railway aids the development of an extensive agricultural and lumbering country, sending out a branch from Kamloops to the Okanagan fruit-growing region. The Canadian National Railways

Golf can be played throughout the year in Victoria, British Columbia

The harbour, Victoria, capital of British Columbia, situated on the most southerly point of Vancouver Island.

operate a fine coastal service between Vancouver and the northern ports.

From Victoria, the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway runs as far north as Courtenay on Vancouver Island, and the Canadian National Railways also operate a branch between Victoria and Youbou, for freight service only. The Pacific Great Eastern Railway, owned and operated by the Provincial Government, connects Squamish (on Howe Sound) with Quesnel. Several portions of the province are tapped from the United States by branches of the Great Northern Railway. The British Columbia Electric Railway has radial lines extending from Vancouver to points in the New Westminster district, and a rural line to Chilliwack.

Population. At the time that British Columbia entered Confederation in 1871, the white population numbered about 10,000. Since then there has been a steady increase, and the total population by the census of 1931 was 694,263. The majority of the population are Canadians or of British extraction, with several thousands of United States birth.

Scenery. A province so extensive and so wonderful in its physical features and environment naturally possesses as a great asset scenery on an almost unprecedented scale. It is wonderful, not only on account of the grandeur to which in many places it attains, but also on account of its great diversity. The travellers on the railways, particularly, are impressed with the Rockies and the Selkirks and the canyons of the Fraser and Skeena. The mountains tower aloft from deep-green wooded slopes, up and up, sheer into the sky. From the ledge where the railway runs, the traveller looks up to dizzy heights, then down to distant depths, where torrents tear downwards to the sea. Now he speeds out across a deep cut gorge, and now beside a lake fantastically set among mirrored peaks. The huge walls close in, then fall back, leaving room for a broad and beautiful meadow. Plunging into another range, the train runs a race with a foaming river, through solemn canyons where grotesque patches of purple and orange earth and rock are dotted with solitary pines. The scenery equals, if it does not surpass, the finest that Switzerland can afford, and it many times surpasses it in extent and variety. British Columbia has "bits of rural England," the fiords of Norway, the tablelands of the Andes, great rivers, noble lake expanses, extensive natural parks, mighty forests of giant timber, and a coast line that for extent and uninterrupted beauties has no parallel. It has for the greater part a mild and equable climate which greatly enhances the enjoyment of the picturesque. Many thousands of tourists and holiday-makers visit British Columbia every year.

Recreation. Here, as in other provinces, the Dominion Government has set aside large areas as National Parks. Yoho Park, on the west slope of the Rockies, is a reserve of 507 square miles, containing two of the most exquisitely coloured lakes in the world—Emerald Lake and Lake O'Hara—while the famous Yoho Valley with its magnificent waterfalls justly deserves its Indian name, "wonderful."

Kootenay National Park, lying south of Yoho Park, is a highway reservation, established to preserve national park conditions throughout the whole length of the beautiful Banff-Windermere highway, the first scenic motor route across the Rockies. Glacier National Park is a charming reserve in the heart of the Selkirk mountains, and Mount Revelstoke Park is situated on the summit of Mt. Revelstoke. These ranges are noted for their specially beautiful vegetation, their wild flowers, and abundant ice formations. The cedar, hemlock, fir and spruce grow together in the rich valleys, climbing in serried ranks to meet the blue ice which festoons with myriads of glaciers the high mountain walls. Still higher, whole summits are white against the blue sky.

British Columbia is rich in big game, fur-bearing animals, and game birds. Moose, caribou, wapiti, and mountain sheep and goats are conspicuous. Grizzly, cinnamon, and black bears, and panthers or mountain lions, are numerous. Beaver, otter, lynx, fox, marten, raccoon, muskrat, wolverine and wildcat are more or less plentiful in certain districts. The birds shot for game are ducks and geese, both abundant, and grouse, pheasants, quail, pigeons, plover, and snipe. The game fish, as distinguished from commercial fish, are principally trout, spring salmon, and steelhead, and are abundant throughout the province in their respective habitat. The physical configuration of British Columbia—its extensive mountain areas and lakes and river systems—lends itself particularly to splendid sports in the way of hunting and fishing and to the production of all kinds of game.

Government. The government of British Columbia consists of a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council, an Executive Council of 8 members chosen from the Legislative Assembly, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people. The province is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 14 Members of the

House of Commons and six Senators. Municipal government has been largely introduced.

Education. The school system of British Columbia is free and non-sectarian. The Government assists in building a school house, makes a grant for equipment and pays a teacher in each district where ten children between the ages of six and sixteen can be brought together. In cities and rural municipalities liberal grants are made by the Government. Attendance at school is compulsory for children over seven and under 15 years of age. There are high schools at all the important centres, and the Government maintains two normal schools, one at Victoria and one at Vancouver, for the training of teachers, and also a Teachers' Training College for university graduates who wish to take up high school teaching. The University of British Columbia, supported by the province, has magnificent grounds at Point Grey, Vancouver.

Cities and Towns. Vancouver, with its important rail and ocean connections, is the chief city in the province. It has a population of about 246,000. The city, situated on a peninsula which juts out into Burrard Inlet, has one of the finest natural harbours in the world. From its situation, it is the headquarters of the larger industrial interests of the province, which include lumbering, paper making, salmon canning, mining, sugar refining, and shipbuilding. It has many fine public buildings, including one of the provincial normal schools, and the buildings of the University of British Columbia. Stanley Park, because of its beautiful situation and giant trees, is a centre of attraction in the city.

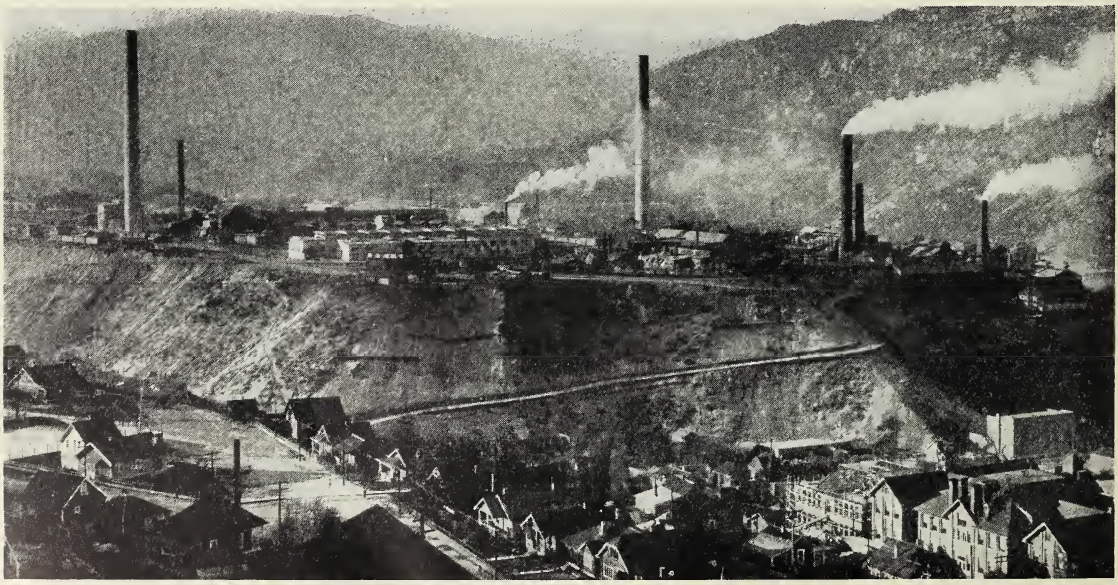
Victoria, 84 miles from Vancouver, is the capital of British Columbia, and rests on the most southerly point of Vancouver Island. While it possesses some industries and is the headquarters of others, it is essentially a residential and social centre. Perhaps it would be difficult to find its parallel in America in respect to situation, environment and climate. The Legislative Buildings are looked upon as among the most beautiful and imposing on the continent. They contain fine collections of natural history, mineral, agricultural, and horticultural specimens and are an attraction of great interest to visitors. The population of Victoria numbers about 40,000. The city strongly resembles places in the Old World, beautiful gardens surrounding most of its houses. Three miles from Victoria is the fine harbour of Esquimalt, where there is a large dry dock. On Little Saanich Mountain adjacent to the city is the Dominion Observatory, which has the second largest telescope in use at the present time.

New Westminster, twelve miles from Vancouver and connected with it by an electric railway, has a population of 17,500. It is the centre of the rich farming section of the Westminster district, and from its situation on the Fraser River is naturally associated with the salmon canning industry. It is also largely interested in the lumber business.

Nanaimo, popularly known as "The Black Diamond City," is the headquarters of the oldest colliery interests in the province. In the neighbouring country fruit growing is carried on extensively, and diversified farming is increasing at a rapid rate. It has a fine harbour and very picturesque surroundings, and is the centre of the herring industry. The population is about 7,000.

Prince Rupert is the western terminus of the Canadian National Railways, and is an important connecting link between the far East and the far West. It is the headquarters of the important halibut and other fisheries of the northwestern coast.

There are a number of other towns of importance, among the principal of which are North Vancouver, Trail, Kamloops, Nelson, Kelowna, Vernon, Cranbrook, Rossland, Revelstoke, Fernie, Prince George, Chilliwack, Cumberland, and Port Alberni.



Metallurgical plant at Trail, British Columbia, the largest base-metal smelter and refinery in the British Empire.

Yukon and Northwest Territories

THE Yukon Territory, with an area of 207,076 square miles, embraces a triangular section of country between the watershed of the Mackenzie River and Alaska, extending from the northern boundary of British Columbia to the Arctic Ocean. No part of it touches the Pacific Ocean, although at one point it is distant only thirty miles from tide-water. The Territory is part of the Rocky Mountain system and is generally mountainous, although there are many stretches of rolling country, with wide flats in the river valleys. The southern portion is drained by the Liard River into the Mackenzie, while the Yukon, with its tributaries, the Lewes, Pelly, Stewart and Porcupine, drains the remaining portion into Bering Sea.

Administration Building, Dawson, Yukon Territory

Climate. The nearness of Yukon Territory to the Pacific Ocean does not prevent the severe winters which mark the approach to the Arctic Circle. The winters are long, and the temperature at times falls very low. In the northern portion of the Territory the ground below the surface remains frozen throughout the year. From June to October the days are sunny, and the climate is delightful, permitting the growth of hardy grains and vegetables in the river valleys. In summer also the days are very long, in Dawson twenty hours.

Mining. The Yukon Territory is the most productive source in Canada of gold from placer deposits. Within a brief period from the commencement of the historically-famous stampede to the Klondike district in 1897, the annual output of gold rose to above a million fine ounces. Though gold to the value of nearly $190,000,000 has been produced, the Yukon placer resources are far from exhausted and dredging of auriferous gravels is again increasing, while discoveries of lode-gold are receiving attention. The Yukon produces silver and lead from argentiferous lead ores in the Mayo district and there is a small production of bituminous coal, the occurrences of which are widespread.

Agriculture. The Yukon Territory is not an agricultural country, but nevertheless, owing to the long days, the intense heat of summer, and a sufficient rainfall, oats, barley, rye and flax, as well as potatoes, turnips, and other garden vegetables are successfully raised. Wheat is not a staple crop.

Forests. A considerable part of the territory is wooded with fair sized timber. The principal trees are white and black spruce. The timber cut is used for home consumption. There are three large forest zones, and a treeless area along the Arctic slope.

Fishing. Fish in the waters of the Yukon Territory are numerous. Salmon, trout and whitefish are the principal fish caught.

Transportation. During the summer months the voyage from Victoria or Vancouver to Dawson, the capital of the Yukon Territory, is very attractive. At this time of year the Yukon River, on which Dawson is situated, is navigable for large steamers, 1,630 miles through the Territory and Alaska to Bering Sea. Skagway, at the head of tide-water in Alaska, has been connected by 110 miles of railway with Whitehorse, on the Yukon River, from whence the traveller can proceed down the river to Dawson. The greater part of the imports are taken into the Territory by boat down the Yukon during the summer season. The airplane is now used for the transportation of passengers from distant points.

Population. The population of the Territory varies considerably with the varying fortunes of the mining industry. According to the census of 1931 it was 4,230.

Game. Many game animals are found in the Yukon, among them being moose, caribou, and mountain sheep and goats.

Government. Yukon Territory is governed by a Comptroller appointed by the Governor General in Council and a Council of three members elected by the people. The Territory is represented in the Dominion Parliament by one Member of the House of Commons. Educational affairs are managed by the Territorial Council, and good public and high schools are provided at suitable centres.

Towns. Dawson, at the junction of the Yukon and Klondike Rivers, is the capital of the Territory, and was founded in 1896. It has a population of about 800. Steamers connect with the outer world during the season of navigation. Whitehorse, the terminus of the White Pass and Yukon Railway, and Carcross are located in the southern part of the territory. Mayo, the centre of the lode-mining industry, is 140 miles by road east of Dawson.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The Northwest Territories embrace all of the mainland of Canada north of the western provinces and east of the Yukon, and all the islands north of the mainland of Canada. The total area is 1,309,682 square miles. While much of the region remains to be fully explored, the advent of the airplane and Canada's rapid advance in photographic air surveying and mapping are steadily making the different parts better known.

Inland from the Arctic coast are areas covered with grasses and mosses upon which immense herds of caribou and smaller herds of musk-oxen and other animals graze. Further south the forested area begins, the chief species being black spruce, white spruce, larch, birch, and poplar.

In the western part of the Territories is the great water system of the Mackenzie, which includes the

Athabaska and Slave Rivers, with Great Bear and Great Slave Lakes. Great Bear Lake is fourth and Great Slave Lake fifth in size of the lakes of North America. The Mackenzie River and its lakes extend 1,460 miles north and south; with the addition of its tributary, the Athabaska, its length is 2,525 miles. The large alluvial plains of its basin grow vegetables and even wheat; while trees a foot in diameter grow in its delta within the Arctic Circle.

According to the official census of 1931 the population of the Northwest Territories totalled 9,723, classified as follows: Indians, 4,046, Eskimos, 4,670, and white inhabitants, 1,007. The white population is chiefly engaged in the fur trade and in mining.

The arable lands are limited to favourable localities in Mackenzie District. There are extensive grazing areas which have supported millions of caribou for ages. The perpetuation of the caribou, providing as it does both food and clothing, is necessary to the well-being of the native population. Herds of musk-oxen are found chiefly in the northern islands and in the Thelon game sanctuary to the northeast of Great Slave Lake.

There have always existed several herds of buffalo in the wild state in the area to the southwest of Great Slave Lake, now set aside as Wood Buffalo Park, and the Department of the Interior has added to these by shipments of animals from Buffalo National Park at Wainwright, Alberta, until the total in the area is estimated at about 8,000. Hunting of these and of musk-oxen is prohibited. In the spring of 1935 a herd of semi-domesticated reindeer, driven overland from western Alaska, was established in a selected grazing range on the Arctic Coast east of the mouth of the Mackenzie River for the development of a reindeer industry among the Eskimos.

The Northwest Territories are administered by a Territorial Government composed of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, the Deputy Commissioner, and five Councillors appointed by the Governor General in Council. The Northwest Territories Council makes ordinances for the government of the territories under instructions from the Governor General in Council or the Minister of the Interior.

The known natural resources of the Northwest Territories include, in addition to forests, a wide range of wild life (the basis of an extensive fur trade), minerals, water-powers and arable and grazing lands. While information concerning the extent of these resources is far from complete, a review of available data discloses their presence in many forms and localities, and suggests the possibility of developing important industries based on them. It is significant that the Eskimos and the Indians have been able to sustain themselves for hundreds of years along the Arctic coasts and in the interior and that the general progress of northern development shows no sign of halting at the southern borders of the Territories.

The fur trade of the Territories has flourished for over 125 years and is today their principal commercial enterprise. The whaling industry was once prosecuted in Hudson Bay and Arctic waters, but has fallen away during the last half-century.

Mining. The mineral resources of the Northwest Territories, due to the prospecting and exploration of them made possible by airplane transportation, have been brought recently into the sphere of productive enterprise. Mining promises to become one of the most important industries, and in the area most intensively prospected, extending from Coronation Gulf south to Great Slave Lake, there have been numerous discoveries of minerals, including silver and radium, gold, cobalt, copper and other metals. Important deposits of lead-zinc ore, near the south shore of Great Slave Lake, are partially developed. Placer gold occurs in the area contiguous to the boundary of the Yukon Territory, and lode deposits have been discovered near the mouth of the Yellowknife River, on the north shore of Great Slave Lake. The known mineral resources include petroleum and lignite coal, the former produced on a small scale from wells in the Mackenzie River valley, north of Norman.

Encouraging metallic production has been secured in the first instance from the important deposits of pitchblende, chief commercial ore of radium, and rich silver ore found at Echo Bay, Great Bear Lake, in 1930. Other discoveries of silver followed, and pitchblende has been found 75 miles south of Great Bear Lake. Consequent upon the mining operations started on the original discovery, which include a silver and pitchblende concentrating plant, the first radium refinery in the British Empire came into being at Port Hope, Ontario, where the product, besides radium, includes silver and uranium oxide. Some of the high grade pitchblende ore contains as much as one gram of radium to ten tons of ore.

Mountain goats in the Canadian Rocky Mountains

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POPULATION OF CANADIAN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

The population of Canada in 1931 was 10,376,786, distributed as follows: Alberta 731,605; British Columbia, 694,263; Manitoba, 700,139; New Brunswick, 408,219; Nova Scotia, 512,846; Ontario 3,431,683; Prince Edward Island, 88,038; Quebec, 2,874,255; Saskatchewan, 921,785; Yukon Territory, 4,230; North West Territories, 9,723. Populations of the cities, towns and principal villages are shown below:

ALBERTA

Cities	Population
Calgary	83,761
Drumheller	2,987
Edmonton	79,197
Lethbridge	13,489
Medicine Hat	10,300
Red Deer	2,344
Wetaskiwin	2,125

Towns	
Athabaska	573
Bassano	615
Beverly	1,111
Big Valley	455
Blairmore	1,629
Bow Island	314
Brooks	708
Camrose	2,258
Cardston	1,672
Carmangay	279
Castor	634
Claresholm	1,156
Coleman	1,704
Coronation	738
Daysland	404
Diamond City	119
Didsbury	801
Edson	1,547
Fort Saskatchewan	1,001
Gleichen	514
Grande Prairie	1,464
Granum	329
Grouard	261
Hanna	1,490
Hardisty	428
High River	1,459
Innisfail	1,024
Irvine	234
Lacombe	1,259
Leduc	900
Lloydminster (Pt.)	539
MacLeod	1,447
Magrath	1,224
Morinville	570
Nanton	739
Okotoks	760
Olds	1,056
Peace River	864
Pincher Creek	1,024
Ponoka	836
Raymond	1,849
Redcliff	1,192
St. Albert	825
Stavely	303
Stettler	1,219
Stony Plain	497
Strathmore	523
Taber	1,279
Three Hills	581
Tofield	497
Vegreville	1,659
Vermilion	1,270
Vulcan	803
Wainwright	1,147
Youngstown	372

Principal Villages	
Black Diamond	683
Coalhurst	953
Lamont	507
Mirror	534
Mundare	832
Oyen	401
Provost	533
Rocky Mountain House	646
St. Paul	938
Sylvan Lake	416
Trochu	506
Turner Valley	656
Viking	492
Westlock	536

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Cities	
Alberni	702
Armstrong	989
Chilliwack	2,461
Courtenay	1,219
Cranbrook	3,067
Cumberland	2,371
Duncan	1,843
Enderby	555
Fernie	2,732
Grand Forks	1,298
Greenwood	171
Kamloops	6,167
Kaslo	523
Kelowna	4,655
Ladysmith	1,443
Merritt	1,296
Nanaimo	6,745
Nelson	5,992
New Westminster	17,524
North Vancouver	8,510
Port Alberni	2,356
Port Coquitlam	1,312
Port Moody	1,260
Prince George	3,479
Prince Rupert	6,350
Revelstoke	2,736
Rossland	2,848
Salmon Arm	830
Slocan	202
Trail	7,573
Vancouver	246,593
Vernon	3,937
Victoria	39,082

Villages	
Abbotsford	510
Burn's Lake	202
Creston	695
Gibsons Landing	131
Hope	374
Mission	1,314
New Denver	306
Quesnel	446
Silverton	272
Smithers	999
Stewart	610
Terrace	352
Vanderhoof	305
William's Lake	402

MANITOBA

Cities	
Brandon	17,082
Portage la Prairie	6,597
St. Boniface	16,305
Winnipeg	218,785

Towns	
Beausejour	1,139
Birtle	645
Boissevain	859
Carberry	807
Carman	1,418
Dauphin	3,971
Deloraine	815
Emerson	978
Gladstone	619
Grandview	621
Hartney	517
Killarney	1,003
Melita	719
Minnedosa	1,680
Morden	1,416
Morris	768
Neepawa	1,910
Oak Lake	473
Rapid City	493
Rivers	724
Russell	827
Selkirk	4,486
Souris	1,661
Stonewall	1,031
Swan River	968
The Pas	4,030
Transcona	5,747
Tuxedo	1,173
Virden	1,590
Winnipeg Beach	328

Principal Villages	
Brooklands	2,462
Elkhorn	543
Gilbert Plains	742
Gimli	713
Gretna	541
Hamiota	535
Manitou	676
Roblin	680
Shoal Lake	697
Teulon	680
Winkler	1,005
Winnipegosis	976

NEW BRUNSWICK

Cities	
Fredericton	8,830
Moncton	20,689
Saint John	47,514

Towns	
Bathurst	3,300
Campbellton	6,505
Chatham	4,017
Dalhousie	3,974
Devon	1,977
Edmundston	6,430
Grand Falls	1,556
Hartland	907
Marysville	1,512
Milltown	1,735
Newcastle	3,383
St. Andrews	1,207
St. George	1,087
St. Stephen	3,437
Sackville	2,234
Shediac	1,883
Sussex	2,252
Woodstock	3,259

Villages	
Port Elgin	737
Rothesay	515

NOVA SCOTIA

Cities	
Halifax	59,275
Sydney	23,089

Towns	
Amherst	7,450
Annapolis Royal	739
Antigonish	1,764
Berwick	837
Bridgetown	1,126
Bridgewater	3,262
Canso	1,575
Clarks Harbour	907
Dartmouth	9,100
Digby	1,412
Dominion	2,846
Glace Bay	20,706
Hantsport	704
Inverness	2,900
Joggins	1,000
Kentville	3,033
Liverpool	2,669
Lockeport	973
Louisburg	971
Lunenburg	2,727
Mahone Bay	1,065
Middleton	904
Mulgrave	975
New Glasgow	8,858
New Waterford	7,745
North Sydney	6,139
Oxford	1,133
Parrsboro	1,919
Pictou	3,152
Port Hawkesbury	1,011
Port Hood	626
Shelburne	1,474
Springhill	6,355
Stellarton	5,002
Stewiacke	803
Sydney Mines	7,769
Trenton	2,613
Truro	7,901
Wedgeport	1,294
Westville	3,946
Windsor	3,032
Wolfville	1,818
Yarmouth	7,055

ONTARIO

Cities	
Belleville	13,790
Brantford	30,107
Chatham	14,569
*East Windsor	14,251
Fort William	26,277
Galt	14,006
Guelph	21,075
Hamilton	155,547
Kingston	23,439
Kitchener	30,793
London	71,143
Niagara Falls	19,046
North Bay	15,528
Oshawa	23,439
Ottawa	126,872
Owen Sound	12,839
Peterborough	22,327
Port Arthur	19,818
St. Catharines	24,753
St. Thomas	15,430
Sarnia	18,191
Sault Ste. Marie	23,082
Stratford	17,742
Sudbury	18,518
Toronto	631,207
Welland	10,709
*Windsor	63,108
Woodstock	11,395

Principal Towns	
Alexandria	2,006
Alliston	1,355
Almonte	2,415
Amherstburg	2,759
Arnprior	4,023
Aurora	2,587
Aylmer	2,283
Barrie	7,776
Blenheim	1,737
Blind River	2,805
Bowmanville	4,080
Bracebridge	2,436
Brampton	5,532
Bridgeburg	3,521
Brockville	9,736
Burlington	3,046
Cache Bay	1,151
Campbellford	2,744
Capreol	1,684
Carleton Place	4,105
Chesley	1,699
Clinton	1,789
Cobalt	3,885
Cobourg	5,834
Cochrane	3,963
Collingwood	5,809
Copper Cliff	3,173
Cornwall	11,126
Deseronto	1,476
Dresden	1,529
Dryden	1,326
Dundas	5,026
Dunnville	3,405
Durham	1,750
Eastview	6,686
Elmira	2,170
Englehart	1,210
Essex	1,954
Forest	1,480
Fort Frances	5,470
Gananoque	3,592
Georgetown	2,282
Goderich	4,491
Gravenhurst	1,864
Grimsby	2,198
Haileybury	2,813
Hanover	3,077
Harriston	1,296
Hawkesbury	5,177
Hespeler	2,752
Huntsville	2,817
Ingersoll	5,233
Iroquois Falls	1,476
Kapuskasing	3,819
Keewatin	1,422
Kenora	6,766
Kincardine	2,465
Kingsville	2,174
Leamington	4,902
Lindsay	7,505
Listowel	2,676
Little Current	1,101
Long Branch	3,962
Mattawa	1,631
Meaford	2,624
Merritton	2,523
Midland	6,920
Milton	1,839
Mimico	6,800
Mitchell	1,588
Mount Forest	1,801
Napanee	3,497
New Liskeard	2,880
Newmarket	3,748
New Toronto	7,146
Niagara	1,228
Oakville	3,857
Orangeville	2,614
Orillia	8,183
Palmerston	1,543
Paris	4,137
Parkhill	1,030
Parry Sound	3,512
Pembroke	9,368
Penetanguishene	4,035
Perth	4,099
Petrolia	2,596
Picton	3,580
Port Colborne	6,503
Port Hope	4,723
Prescott	2,984
Preston	6,280
Rainy River	1,402
Renfrew	3,296
Ridgetown	1,952
Riverside	4,432
Rockland	2,118
St. Marys	3,802
*Sandwich	10,715
Seaforth	1,685
Simcoe	5,226
Sioux Lookout	2,088
Smith's Falls	7,108
Southampton	1,489
Stayner	1,019
Strathroy	2,964
Sturgeon Falls	4,234
Tecumseh	2,129
Thessalon	1,632
Thorold	5,092
Tilbury	1,992
Tillsonburg	3,385
Timmins	14,200
Trenton	6,276
Uxbridge	1,325
Vankleek Hill	1,380
Walkerton	2,431
*Walkerville	10,105
Wallaceburg	4,326
Waterloo	8,096
Weston	4,723
Whitby	5,046
Wiarton	1,949
Wingham	1,959

Principal Villages	
Acton	1,855
Arthur	1,021
Beamsville	1,203
Brighton	1,580
Caledonia	1,390
Cardinal	1,319
Chesterville	1,012
Chippawa	1,266
Colborne	1,015
Delhi	1,121
Egansville	1,020
Elora	1,195
Exeter	1,666
Fergus	2,594
Forest Hill	5,207
Fort Erie	2,383
Hagersville	1,385
Havelock	1,173
Humberstone	2,490
Kemptville	1,286
Lakefield	1,332
L'Orignal	1,121
Madoc	1,059
Markham	1,008
Morrisburg	1,420
New Hamburg	1,436
Norwich	1,158
Point Edward	1,362
Port Credit	1,635
Port Dalhousie	1,547
Port Dover	1,707
Port Elgin	1,305
Port Perry	1,163
Portsmouth	2,741
Richmond Hill	1,295
Shelburne	1,077
Stouffville	1,155
Swansea	5,031
Tavistock	1,029
Tweed	1,271
Victoria Harbour	1,128
Waterford	1,213
Winchester	1,027

PR. EDWARD ISL.

Cities	
Charlottetown	12,361

Towns	
Alberton	590
Borden	385
Georgetown	812
Kensington	612
Montague	803
Souris	1,063
Summerside	3,759

QUEBEC

Cities	
Arvida	1,790
Cap de la Madeleine	8,748
Chicoutimi	11,877
Granby	10,587
Grand' Mere	6,461
Hull	29,433
Joliette	10,765
Lachine	18,630
Levis	11,724
Longueuil	5,407
Montreal	818,577
Outremont	28,641
Quebec	130,594
Riviere du Loup	8,499
St. Hyacinthe	13,448
St. Jean	11,256
St. Lambert	6,075
Shawinigan Falls	15,345
Sherbrooke	28,933
Sorel	10,320
Thetford Mines	10,701
Trois Rivieres	35,450
Valleyfield (de Salaberry)	11,411
Verdun	60,745
Westmount	24,235

Principal Towns	
Acton Vale	1,753
Amos	2,153
Arthabaska	1,608
Aylmer	2,835
Bagotville	2,468
Beauharnois	3,729
Beauport	3,242
Bedford	1,570
Belceil	1,434
Berthier	2,431
Black Lake	2,167
Bromptonville	1,527
Buckingham	4,638
Chateauguay	3,067
Coaticook	4,044
Courville	1,678
Dolbeau	2,032
Donnacona	2,631
Dorion	1,155
Dorval	2,052
Drummondville	6,609
East Angus	3,566
Farnham	4,205
Greenfield Park	1,610
Huntingdon	1,619
Iberville	2,778
Jonquiere	9,448
Kenogami	4,500
Lachute	3,906
Laprairie	2,774
La Salle	2,362
La Tuque	7,871
L'Assomption	1,576
Laurentides	1,284
Lauzon	7,084
Laval des Rapides	2,716
Lennoxville	1,927
Louiseville	2,365
Magog	4,302
Marieville	1,986
Megantic	3,911
Montmagny	3,927
Montreal E.	2,242
Montreal N.	4,519
Montreal S.	1,164
Montreal W.	3,190
Mont Royal	2,174
Nicolet	2,868
Noranda	2,246
Pointe aux Trembles	2,970
Pointe Claire	4,058
Port Alfred	2,342
Quebec W.	1,813
Richmond	2,596
Rigaud	1,099
Rimouski	5,589
Roberval	2,770
Rouyn	3,225
Ste. Agathe des Monts	2,949
Ste. Anne de Bellevue	2,417
St. Jerome	8,967
St. Joseph d'Alma	3,970
St. Laurent	5,348
St. Michel	1,528
St. Pierre	4,185
Ste. Rose	1,661
Ste. Therese	3,292
St. Tite	1,969
Scotstown	1,189
Terrebonne	1,955
Temiscamingue	1,855
Trois Pistoles	1,837
Victoriaville	6,213
Waterloo	2,192
Windsor	2,720

Principal Villages	
Almaville	2,010
Asbestos	4,396
Baie du Shawinigan	1,316
Baie St. Paul	2,916
Beebe Plain	1,053
Bic	1,020
Cabano	2,187
Cap Chat	1,139
Causapscal	1,390
Chambly Basin	1,287
Chandler	1,741
Charlesbourg	1,868
Charny	2,823
Cowansville	1,859
Danville	1,354
Deschaillons	1,650
Disraeli	1,437
East Broughton	1,868
Fort Coulonge	1,130
Giffard	3,573
L'Abord a Plouffe	1,227
Lac au Saumon	1,779
Lac St. Louis	1,537
La Malbaie	2,408
La Providence	1,241
L'Enfant Jesus	1,066
L'Epiphanie	1,705
Loretteville	2,251
Maniwaki	1,720
Masson	2,015
Montmorency	4,575
Montebello	1,501
Mont Joli	3,143
Mont Laurier	2,394
Notre Dame de Portneuf	1,017
Pierreville	1,352
Plessisville	2,536
Pointe a Gatineau	2,282
Pont Rouge	1,353
Priceville	2,310
Rawdon	1,066
Riviere du Moulin	1,040
Rock Island	1,424
St. Alexis de la Grande Baie	1,790
Ste. Anne de Beaupre	1,901
Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi	1,102
St. Benoit Joseph Labre	1,648
St. Casimir	1,316
St. Cesaire	1,051
St. Eustache	1,187
St. Felicien	1,599
St. Gabriel de Brandon	1,530
St. Georges (Beauce)	1,543
St. Jacques	1,529
St. Jerome	1,235
St. Jerome de Matane	4,757
St. Joseph (Beauce)	1,625
St. Joseph (Richelieu)	1,869
St. Joseph de Granthan	2,812
St. Joseph de la Riviere Bleue	1,111
St. Marc des Carrieres	1,997
Ste. Marie	1,598
St. Pacome	1,235
St. Raymond	1,772
St. Remi	1,201
Saindon	2,355
Thurso	1,292
Val Brillant	1,032
Ville Marie	1,049

SASKATCHEWAN

Cities	
Moose Jaw	21,299
North Battleford	5,986
Prince Albert	5,905
Regina	53,209
Saskatoon	43,291
Swift Current	5,296
Weyburn	5,002
Yorkton	5,027

Towns	
Alameda	321
Alsask	291
Arcola	666
Asquith	275
Assiniboia	1,454
Balgonie	168
Battleford	1,096
Biggar	2,369
Bredenbury	308
Broadview	885
Cabri	552
Canora	1,117
Carlyle	480
Carnduff	506
Caron	208
Craik	521
Davidson	560
Delisle	564
Duck Lake	538
Eastend	545
Estevan	2,936
Eston	566
Flemming	251
Foam Lake	518
Francis	169
Govan	429
Gravelbourg	1,137
Grenfell	857
Gull Lake	854
Hanley	362
Herbert	1,009
Humboldt	1,899
Indian Head	1,438
Kamsack	2,087
Kerrobert	868
Kindersley	1,037
Langham	412
Lanigan	384
Leader	627
Lemberg	509
Lloydminster (Pt.)	977
Lumsden	514
Macklin	502
Maple Creek	1,154
Melfort	1,809
Melville	3,891
Milestone	404
Moosomin	1,119
Morse	439
Mortlach	335
Nokomis	445
Ogema	402
Outlook	712
Oxbow	585
Qu'Appelle	673
Radisson	362
Radville	1,005
Rosetown	1,553
Rosthern	1,412
Rouleau	513
Saltcoats	461
Scott	269
Shaunavon	1,761
Sintaluta	333
Star City	558
Strasbourg	508
Sutherland	1,148
Tisdale	1,069
Unity	806
Vonda	417
Wadena	582
Wapella	452
Watrous	1,303
Watson	375
Whitewood	564
Wilkie	1,222
Wolseley	882
Wynyard	1,042
Yellowgrass	449
Zealandia	175

Principal Villages	
Allan	346
Aneroid	279
Avonlea	330
Balcarres	402
Bengough	328
Bienfait	528
Big River	413
Birch Hills	474
Blaine Lake	572
Bruno	463
Buchanan	392
Conquest	286
Cudworth	529
Cupar	387
Cut Knife	331
Dundurn	280
Elbow	294
Elrose	310
Esterhazy	403
Forget	280
Fort Qu'Appelle	545
Fox Valley	310
Gainsborough	294
Hafford	325
Hague	343
Harris	302
Holdfast	275
Hudson Bay Jct	410
Imperial	340
Ituna	434
Kelliher	319
Kelvington	455
Kincaid	288
Kinistino	543
Kipling	470
Kisbey	337
Lafleche	523
Laird	307
Lang	316
Langenburg	329
Lashburn	372
Lebret	294
Limerick	350
Lipton	353
Lucky Lake	293
Luseland	402
Maidstone	306
Marcelin	376
Maryfield	345
Meyronne	337
Mossbank	329
Neudorf	480
Nipawin	562
North Regina	783
Pense	278
Perdue	338
Piapot	300
Ponteix	535
Preeceville	350
Prelate	555
Quill Lake	277
Raymore	293
Rhein	456
Riverhurst	299
Rocanville	404
St. Walburg	388
Semans	409
Shellbrook	482
Southey	301
Stoughton	373
Theodore	371
Tompkins	379
Turtleford	325
Vanguard	389
Vibank	282
Viscount	342
Wakaw	677
Waldeheim	448
Wilcox	284
Willowbunch	508
Young	340

YUKON

Dawson City	819
White Horse	541

100M-'36.
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*On July 1, 1935, the cities of East Windsor and Windsor and the towns of Sandwich and Walkerville were united as the city of Windsor, the combined 1931 population on the basis of the census being 98,179.

CANADA
Descriptive Atlas

- HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT -
OTTAWA ~ CANADA.

Issued by direction of
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Minister of Immigration and Colonization
T. Magladery, Deputy Minister
Ottawa, Canada.